The Bombay Gazette.

No. 4,868. NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY: SATURDAY, AUGUST 13, 1864. Annual Subscription in advance....RUPEES FIFTY-TWO.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town, including postage	Rs. 52 0
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town, including postage	„ 28 0
For three months in advance, delivered in Town, including postage	„ 16 0
For one month, delivered in Town, including postage	„ 6 0
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

Ten lines and under	Rs. 4 0
Repetition	„ 2 0
First insertion, each line	„ 0 6
Second insertion	„ 0 4
Third and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2
Domestic Occurrences each	„ 1 0

Contract Rates may be learned on application at the Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

As the pre-payment of postage on Newspapers now compulsory, our Mofussil Subscribers must in future pay Postage in advance, at the rate of Rs.30 per year, or their Papers cannot be forwarded.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

BEATTY—August 10th, at Poona, Isabel Beatrice, infant daughter of T. B. Beatty, Esq., M.D., aged 5 months and 22 days.

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

VAUX—At No. 3, Harington Street, on the 3rd August, the wife of Alfred H. Vaux, of a son.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

BIRTHS.

FOWLER—At Subathoo, on the 31st July, the wife of H. D. Fowler, Esq., Surgeon, H.M.'s 82nd Regiment, of a son.

TOUCH—At Shajehanpore, on the 2nd August, the wife of Staff Surgeon Edward Touch, M.D., of a daughter.

BELLEW—At Kotah, on the 25th July, the wife of Z. M. Bellew, Esq., of a son.

SHIPPING.

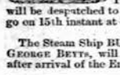
STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship KURRACHEE, 700 Tons, 140 H. P., Captain COTTIER, will be despatched to Kurrachee with Passengers and Cargo on 15th instant at 4 P. M.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

The Steam Ship BUSHEER, 999 tons 160 H. P. Captain GEORGE BETTS, will be despatched to Kurrachee 12 hours after arrival of the English Mail.

STEAM TO THE PERSIAN GULF.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship EUPHRATES, 750 Tons, 160 H. P., Captain DAY, will be despatched to the Persian Gulf, on 11th August, touching at Kurrachee, Gundel, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Bushire and Bussorah, also Linga if sufficient inducement offer.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

(Touching at Colombo should sufficient inducement offer.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship ARABIA, 1040 Tons, 250 H. P., Captain PATERSON, will be despatched on the 15th instant at noon, with Passengers and Cargo, for Calcutta, touching at Carwar, Cochin or Narrakel, Tuticorin, Negapatam, Madras, Masulipatam, Cocomada, Vizagapatam and Ramgatam and Calcutta or Berhampore.

W. WIGGS & Co., Agents.

N.B.—Cargo will be received at Wharf alongside the steamer.

OVERLAND ROUTE TO TRIESTE.

(The direct communication with Egypt, and Mr. Lloyd's Agency.)

THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S Steam Navigation Company is immediately to establish a regular monthly Steam Communication between the Imperial Port of Trieste and Alexandria in Egypt.

SCINDE PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).

નોટિસ ઓફ ડિવિડન્ડ (ખબરની).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a SECOND DIVIDEND of Rs. 2 (Two) per share, and a FINAL DIVIDEND of Rs. 2 (Two) per share in the Scinde Press Company (Limited), will be payable at the office of the undersigned, between the hours of 11 and 3 P.M. on or before the 22nd August next.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 13th to the 22nd instant, and the shares will be liable to forfeiture if not transferred before the closing of the Books.

By order of the Directors,

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Office, Bombay, 29th July 1864.

BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED.)—Notice is hereby given, that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Office of the undersigned on MONDAY, 15th instant, at 3 P. M., to consider the following proposition :—

That the Capital of the Company be increased by the creation of 500 new shares of Rs. 5,0 0 each : one of such shares to be offered at par to the registered Proprietor of each original share on the date of said meeting.

By order of the Directors,

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,

Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 3rd August 1864.

NOTICE.—Sealed Tenders will be received at the Office of the Surveyor to the Municipal Commissioners at 2 o'clock P. M., on TUESDAY the 30th day of August, for the supply by contract of One Hundred Thousand Tons of Broken Stone or Road Metal.

The specification, printed form of tenders, and all particulars connected with where and how the metal should be stacked, can be had on application at the Surveyor's Office

A deposit of 2 per cent. should accompany each tender, to be forfeited in case of any evasion in signing the Deed of Contract, and 8 per cent. more will be required from the contractor whose tender may have been accepted as a security for the due performance of the contract. Sealed specimens, measuring two cubic inches, to accompany each tender.

The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioners,

W. C. BAYLY,

Surveyor to the Municipal Commissioners.

Surveyor's Office, 8th August.

NOTICE.—Sealed Tenders will be received at the Office of the Surveyor to the Municipal Commissioners at 2 o'clock P. M. on TUESDAY, the 30th day of August, for the execution by contract of the undermentioned works :—

1,000	Perforated Stones of sizes	2·0 by 1·3 by 0·5
1,000	Slabstones	2·6 by 1·0 by 0·5
500	Do.	3·6 by 1·0 by 0·5
1,000	Do.	2·0 by 1·0 by 0·3
3,000	Kerbstones	0·9 by 1·0 by 1·3
3,000	Kerbstones	1·0 by 1·0 by 1·6

and other Wooden and Iron Materials. Descriptive accounts of the Materials will, in the mean time, remain open for inspection in this Office, where any additional information regarding the same will be given.

A deposit of 2 per cent. will be required to accompany each tender to be forfeited in case of any evasion in signing the Deed of Contract.

The Municipal Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioners,

W. C. BAYLY,

Surveyor to the Municipal Commissioners.

Surveyor's Office, 8th August 1864.

NOTICE.—The Surveyor to the Municipal Commissioners for the Town and Island of Bombay, is prepared to receive sealed Tenders for Scavenging the Town for three years, commencing from the 1st October next, agreeably to specifications, copies of which may be seen at this office up to TUESDAY, the 30th day of August, after which date no more tenders will be received.

For the above purpose the Town and Island of Bombay will be divided into five districts and each district must be tendered for separately.

No tender will be received unless accompanied with a deposit of One Hundred Rupees as a proof that the tender is made *bona fide*, and such sum will be forfeited if the party whose tender is accepted fails to fulfil the conditions of agreement.

Parties whose tenders are not accepted will have the above amount returned to them.

Each contractor will be required to enter into a bond with two approved sureties in the sum of five thousand Rupees for the cleansing, and two thousand Rupees for the watering in each District, for the due performance of the several contracts, and the consent in writing of the parties proposed as sureties must be enclosed with each tender.

The Municipal Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioners,

W. C. BAYLY,

Surveyor to the Municipal Commissioners.

Surveyor's Office, 8th August 1864.

TO BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, PUBLIC COMPANIES, AND OTHERS.—Extensive Workshops having recently been established by us under European Superintendence for the supply of Sawn Timber, Scantlings, Planking, Reapers, Doors, Windows, and every description of Carpentry in Teak, Angelly, white Cedar, Beeteak or any other Wood.

Orders will be received from this date.

For estimates and other particulars apply to

ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.

Cochi[illegible], Malabar Coast, 1st August 1864.

BOMBAY WOOL COMPANY (LIMITED.—A Resolution having been passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company held on the 20th June, and confirmed at a subsequent similar Meeting held on the 26th July, that the Company be wound up.

Notice is hereby given, that in accordance with the Provisions of Article 112 of the Supplemental Articles of Association, a further Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Office of the undersigned on THURSDAY, the 18th instant, at 3 P. M., for the purpose of receiving a Joint Report of the Directors and Auditors, and to take into consideration the dissolution of the Company.

ROPER, PRICE & Co.,

Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 4th August 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per Ship *Wellington*, GEO. DITCHBURN, Master, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, failing which they will be landed at their expense and risk.

Captain Ditchburn will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it once leaves the Ship's Deck.

REMINGTON & Co.,

Agents for Captain and Owners of the *Wellington*.

Bombay, 15th June 1864.

CONSIGNEES OF GOODS, per Ship *Remington*, FOWLER, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, failing which, they will be landed at their expense and risk.

Captain FOWLER will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it once leaves the Ship's deck.

REMINGTON & Co.

Agents for Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 14th July 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods, per Barque *Antipodes*, Captain MACDONALD, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their respective Goods as they come to hand, failing which, the same will be landed at their risk and expense.

Captain MACDONALD will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has left the Ship's deck.

All Landing Orders accompanied with Bills of Lading to be sent to the undersigned for countersignature.

NASMYTH & Co., Agents Barque *Antipodes*.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per *Leonidas*, arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, failing, the same will be landed at the risk and cost of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents Ship *Leonidas*.

Bombay, 2nd August 1864.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO, per *Birkby*, from London, are informed that Packages for which Boats are not alongside as they come to hand, will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain PURDAY will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

GREY & Co.,

Agents for Captain PURDAY.

Bombay, 10th August 1864.

CONSIGNEES OF GOODS, per *Queen of the Clyde*, DAVIE, master, from London, are requested to send off Boats at once alongside the Ship to take delivery of their respective goods as they come to hand, failing which, they will be landed at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain DAVIE will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has left the Ship's deck.

All Landing Orders, accompanied with Bills of Lading, to be sent to the undersigned for countersignature.

BLACKWELL & Co.,

Bombay, 10th August 1864. Agents for the Capt.

BROACH COTTON MILLS COMPANY.—NOTICE TO THE SHAREHOLDERS.—Pursuant to a Resolution of the Board of Directors, notice is hereby given, that a Dividend of Rs. 50 per Share, being at the rate of 20 per cent. per annum for the half year which ended on the 30th June last, will be payable to the Proprietors of the above Company at the Office of the undersigned on and after the 15th September next.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 1st to the 15th September 1864.

By order of the Directors,

JAVERILAL UMIASHANKAR & Co.,

Secretaries and Treasurers, B. C. Mill Company.

Bruce Lane, Bombay, 10th August, 1864.

NOTICES.

WANTED A PRESS READER for this Journal. A liberal salary will be given to a competent hand. Apply to the Manager *Bombay Gazette*.

WANTED EMPLOYMENT BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED EUROPEAN, willing to make himself useful in any capacity where steadiness, industry, and integrity are required. Unexceptional references. Address "W.," care of Manager *Bombay Gazette*.

NOTICE.—MR. HANS PETER HANSSEN is this day admitted a Partner in our Firm.

Hong Kong, 1st July 1864. DENT & Co.

MR. HENRY RANDALL CORMACK is authorized to sign our Firm by procuration.

Bombay, 9th August 1864. LECKIE & Co.

MR. CHARLES JOSHUA SHAW is authorized to sign our Firm per procuration from this date.

MACINDOE ROGERS & Co.

Bombay, 1st August 1864.

TIFFINS! TIFFINS!! TIFFINS!!!—The best Tiffin in Bombay to be had at half-past one o'clock daily, at the Cambridge Hotel.

E. LARTER, Proprietor.

Also, a first-class Billiard Table.

NOTICE.—All persons having any claims on the Estate of the late Captain T. M. COCKERELL, Paymaster H. M.'s 3rd Dragoon Guards, are requested to forward the same within one month.

Capt. MACFARLANE, H. M. 3rd Dragoon Guards,

President Committee of Adjustment.

Ahmednuggur, 5th August 1864.

THE EAST INDIA FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)—CAPITAL, £1,000,000 IN 20,000 SHARES.—Messrs. LECKIE & Co. having been appointed Agents in Bombay for the abovenamed Company which has been established in England, hereby give notice, that they are prepared at once to transact the following business :—

To receive money on loan or deposit, to advance money on the security of Land or Houses, &c., already built or in course of erection, for the improvement, or cultivation of Land, to Contractors for public and private Works; and on Shares, Stocks, and Securities.

Further particulars may be obtained from the above named firm.

25th June 1864.

INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON AND CHINA BANK (LIMITED.)

ધી ઈંડીઅન પેનીશ્યુલા લંડન અંડ ચાઇના બેંક (લીમીટેડ).

SECOND CALL.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a Second Call of Rupees One Hundred (Rs. 100) per Share, is payable at the Temporary Offices of the Bank, Church Gate Street, on or before the 15th day of August next, after which date interest will be charged on all unpaid Calls.

By order of the Board of Directors,

D. A. TRALLI, CHRISTIE, Officiating Manager.

Bombay, 25th July 1864.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—The undersigned is prepared to receive Tenders for the Erection of a Temporary Passenger Station Building between the Faulkland and Bellasis Roads, Byculla.

2. Plans and specifications may be seen and full particulars obtained at the Chief Engineer's Office, Lall Bagh, where also forms of Tender may be had, and on which forms only will Tenders be considered.

3. Sealed Tenders addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tenders for Temporary Station works," will be received up to the 15th of August next.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

JOHN B. LANE, Managing Agent.

Office, Bombay, 25th July 1864.

EAST INDIA BANK.—Notice is hereby given, that the Second Call of Rs. 50 per Share will be made payable at the Office of the Bank on or before the 19th August, after which date Interest at the rate of 12 per centum will be charged on all Calls unpaid.

By order,

W. CS GURRIE, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 28th July 1864.

SCINDE PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)

સીંધ પ્રેસ કંપની (લીમીટેડ).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a SECOND DIVIDEND of Rs. 2 (Two) per share, and a FINAL DIVIDEND of Rs. 2 (Two) per share in the Scinde Press Company (Limited), will be payable at the office of the undersigned, between the hours of 11 and 3 P.M. on or before the 22nd August next. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 13th to the 22nd instant, and the shares will be liable to forfeiture if not transferred before the closing of the Books.

By order of the Directors,

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Office, Bombay, 29th July 1864.

BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED.)—Notice is hereby given, that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Office of the undersigned on MONDAY, 15th instant, at 3 P. M., to consider the following proposition :—

That the Capital of the Company be increased by the creation of 500 new shares of Rs. 5,0 0 each : one of such shares to be offered at par to the registered Proprietor of each original share on the date of said meeting.

By order of the Directors,

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,

Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 3rd August 1864.

NOTICE.—Sealed Tenders will be received at the Office of the Surveyor to the Municipal Commissioners at 2 o'clock P. M., on TUESDAY the 30th day of August, for the supply by contract of One Hundred Thousand Tons of Broken Stone or Road Metal.

The specification, printed form of tenders, and all particulars connected with where and how the metal should be stacked, can be had on application at the Surveyor's Office

A deposit of 2 per cent. should accompany each tender, to be forfeited in case of any evasion in signing the Deed of Contract, and 8 per cent. more will be required from the contractor whose tender may have been accepted as a security for the due performance of the contract. Sealed specimens, measuring two cubic inches, to accompany each tender.

The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioners,

W. C. BAYLY,

Surveyor to the Municipal Commissioners.

Surveyor's Office, 8th August.

NOTICE.—Sealed Tenders will be received at the Office of the Surveyor to the Municipal Commissioners at 2 o'clock P. M. on TUESDAY, the 30th day of August, for the execution by contract of the undermentioned works :—

1,000	Perforated Stones of sizes	2·0 by 1·3 by 0·5
1,000	Slabstones	2·6 by 1·0 by 0·5
500	Do.	3·6 by 1·0 by 0·5
1,000	Do.	2·0 by 1·0 by 0·3
3,000	Kerbstones	0·9 by 1·0 by 1·3
3,000	Kerbstones	1·0 by 1·0 by 1·6

and other Wooden and Iron Materials. Descriptive accounts of the Materials will, in the mean time, remain open for inspection in this Office, where any additional information regarding the same will be given.

A deposit of 2 per cent. will be required to accompany each tender to be forfeited in case of any evasion in signing the Deed of Contract.

The Municipal Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioners,

W. C. BAYLY,

Surveyor to the Municipal Commissioners.

Surveyor's Office, 8th August 1864.

NOTICE.—The Surveyor to the Municipal Commissioners for the Town and Island of Bombay, is prepared to receive sealed Tenders for Scavenging the Town for three years, commencing from the 1st October next, agreeably to specifications, copies of which may be seen at this office up to TUESDAY, the 30th day of August, after which date no more tenders will be received.

For the above purpose the Town and Island of Bombay will be divided into five districts and each district must be tendered for separately.

No tender will be received unless accompanied with a deposit of One Hundred Rupees as a proof that the tender is made *bona fide*, and such sum will be forfeited if the party whose tender is accepted fails to fulfil the conditions of agreement.

Parties whose tenders are not accepted will have the above amount returned to them.

Each contractor will be required to enter into a bond with two approved sureties in the sum of five thousand Rupees for the cleansing, and two thousand Rupees for the watering in each District, for the due performance of the several contracts, and the consent in writing of the parties proposed as sureties must be enclosed with each tender.

The Municipal Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioners,

W. C. BAYLY,

Surveyor to the Municipal Commissioners.

Surveyor's Office, 8th August 1864.

TO BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, PUBLIC COMPANIES, AND OTHERS.—Extensive Workshops having recently been established by us under European Superintendence for the supply of Sawn Timber, Scantlings, Planking, Reapers, Doors, Windows, and every description of Carpentry in Teak, Angelly, white Cedar, Beeteak or any other Wood.

Orders will be received from this date.

For estimates and other particulars apply to

ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.

Cochi[illegible], Malabar Coast, 1st August 1864.

BOMBAY WOOL COMPANY (LIMITED.—A Resolution having been passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company held on the 20th June, and confirmed at a subsequent similar Meeting held on the 26th July, that the Company be wound up.

Notice is hereby given, that in accordance with the Provisions of Article 112 of the Supplemental Articles of Association, a further Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Office of the undersigned on THURSDAY, the 18th instant, at 3 P. M., for the purpose of receiving a Joint Report of the Directors and Auditors, and to take into consideration the dissolution of the Company.

ROPER, PRICE & Co.,

Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 4th August 1864.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL SIX LACS OF RUPEES WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

THE Company is prepared to enter into Contracts for Buildings, extensive Earthworks, and Reclamations, or any other work connected with the profession of Engineers or Contractors either for Government, Public Companies, or individuals.

By Order,

A. CUMMING, Secretary.

NOTICE.—Applications are invited for the appointment of Managers of the Up-country Branches of a Bombay Bank. Address "X.," *Bombay Gazette*, office.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED.)—This Bank will be opened for the transaction of business on MONDAY, the 15th instant, at their premises, No. 2, Church Gate Street.

For the Board of Directors,

R. AHLERS, Chairman.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have THIS DAY formed a Co-partnership under the firm of KNOOP & Co., for the transaction of a general Commission business.

LUDWIG KNOOP.

JULIUS KNOOP.

HEINRICH MULLER.

Bombay, 1st June 1864. Office, No. 5 Forbes Street.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)—NOTICE.—The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed from this date until the 8th instant.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co., Managers.

Rampart Row, 1st August 1864.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED.) PROVISIONAL SHARE-CERTIFICATES, in exchange for receipts for payments of *first* and *second Calls*, will be issued on application.

By order of the Board of Directors,

ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.

Bombay, 11th August 1864.

THE following Passages are required :—

FROM BOMBAY TO THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

For (3) three time-expired Men of Her Majesty's Military Service.

FROM BOMBAY TO ENGLAND.

For (2) two European Convicts.

FROM BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE.

For (4) four time-expired Convicts.

FROM BOMBAY TO THE ANDAMANS.

For (3) thirty Native Convicts.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,

GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 27th July 1864.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN (LIMITED.)—The rate of interest allowed by the Bank on short date deposits, subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal, will be four per cent. per annum, until further notice.

W. F. WESCHE,

Bombay, 16th June 1864. Manager.

BOMBAY JOINT STOCK CORPORATION (LIMITED.)

જુમ્બાઈ જાઈંટ ઈંડયાક કારપોરેશન (લીમીટેડ.)

THE Provisional Share Certificates in the Corporation will be issued on and after the 20th July on application to the undersigned at the Corporation's Offices, No. 24, Rampart Row.

By order of the Directors,

E. LIVINGSTON, Manager.

Bombay, 5th July 1864.

POONA SEASON.—MR. HIGGINS has the pleasure to inform his Patrons, and the Public, that he is prepared to take "Card Photographs" at the rate of Rupee Rupees for the 1st half dozen and four Rupees for each subsequent half dozen ; and Photographs of other sizes and kinds at proportionate rates.

No extra charge for Groups.

Poona, East Street, 15th July 1864.

ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.

FINAL CALL OF Rs. 30 PER SHARE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Directors have made a Call of Rupees Thirty per Share, payable by the Shareholders in Bombay at the Office of the Bank in Rampart Row on Wednesday the 3rd August next. Interest will be charged on unpaid Calls at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum. The Provisional Certificates must be produced that payments may be marked thereon.

By order of the Directors,

ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.

Bombay, 28th July 1864.

SPORTSMEN AND OTHERS.—A. LAING, Gun Maker and General Mechanic, from Edinburgh, opposite the Elgin Spinning and Weaving Company's Mill, Tardeo, Bombay.

Every sort of repairs executed on Rifles, Guns, Pistols, Canes.

Every sort of Implement or Apparatus made for the Sportsmen.

Tools in Turning, in Iron, Brass or Wood executed, Machinery repaired, Work made or repaired, Cutlery and Silver, or plated goods repaired, &c. &c.

Several first Class Guns and Rifles and Revolver Pistols for Sale on Commission.

Terms—Cash on parties receiving their work.

NOTIFICATION.—The following Tea Plantations and Factories in Kumaon and the Deyrah Dhoon are offered for sale at the upset prices specified. Tenders will be received by William Jameson, Esquire, Superintendent Botanical Gardens, North-Western Provinces, Saharunpore, until 1st October 1864, and the highest offer above the upset price will be accepted.

1st. Hawulbaugh in Kumaon, forty-six miles from the plains, six miles from Almorah. The Plantations, (including the two small Nurseries, viz., Kupeena and Lutchmaisur in the immediate neighbourhood of Almorah) consists of about one hundred acres of land planted with tea.

There are on the Estate three large stone houses ; numerous slated offices ; a large slated factory, two large slated godowns ; a slated barrack for Chinese tea manufacturers, and the stock and block of the factory are complete for tea operations, and in working order.

This Plantation consists of about 1,300 acres of land, of which about 350 acres are planted with tea, two hundred acres of cleared land fitted for tea planting, and the remains der covered with pine, &c. forests, the timber of which is well adapted for making tea chests, &c.

The yield of the two Estates last season was lbs. 14,700 of tea, and 1,400 maunds of seeds.

The yield this season may be estimated at lbs. 17,000 of tea and 1,800 maunds of seeds.

These two Estates will be sold in one lot, in fee simple, free of all demands on account of Land Revenue, at an upset price of Rs. 2,00,000 (two lacs of rupees.)

A small portion of the Plantation of Ayar Toli, named Bincolie, belonging to the Temple of Nagnath, will bear an annual rental of Rs. 24 (twenty-four rupees) per annum.

This land is leased in perpetuity from the Temple of Nagnath on this rental.

3rd. Bhurtpore in Kumaon, 10 miles from the plains, 12 miles from the Sanatarium of Nynee Tal, and 30 miles from Almorah.

It is about 1,300 acres in extent, of which about 100 acres are under cultivation with tea. The remainder consists of pine and oak jungle, and barren rocks.

There are on the Estate a mansion ; slated factory ; godowns ; slated barrack for Chinese tea manufacturers, &c. The stock and block of the factory are complete, and in full working order. The yield last season was lbs. 2,255 of tea and 155 maunds of seeds. The yield this season may be estimated at lbs. 5,000 of tea, and 250 maund. of seeds. This Estate will be sold in fee simple, free of all demands of Land Revenue at an upset price of Rs. 35,000.

4th. Kowlaghir in the Deyrah Dhoon, distant two miles to the West of the town of Deyrah. It consists of 430 acres of land, of which about 380 acres are under cultivation with tea, and the remainder adapted for tea cultivation. Through the property a branch of the Bejapore Canal runs.

There are on the Estate three bungalows ; an extensive pucka tea factory ; two large pucka godowns ; a barrack for Chinese tea manufacturers, &c., and the stock and block of the factory are complete, and in full working order.

The yield of last season was lbs. 16,000 of tea, and 1,400 maunds of seeds. This season the yield may be estimated at lbs. 25,000 of tea, and 1,600 maunds of seeds.

This Estate will be sold in fee simple, free of all demands on account of Land Revenue, at an upset price of Rs. 2,00,000 (two lacs of Rupees.) The Plantations will be transferred to the purchasers on the 1st November 1864, on or before which date the purchase money must be paid at the General Treasury, Calcutta.

By order of the Hon'ble the Lieut.-Governor of the North-West Provinces.

R. SIMSON,

Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces.

No. 1618 Act 1864.

NOTIFICATION.—GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Dated Nynee Tal, the 4th June 1864.

With reference to the Notification in this Department, No. 3525A, dated the 30th October last, it is hereby notified that W. Jameson, Esq., or the Superintendent of the Botanical Gardens, North-Western Provinces, for the time being, will receive Tenders for the purchase of the Government Tea Plantations in Kumaon and Deyrah Dhoon, addressed to him at Saharunpore, up to 4 P. M., of the 1st October 1864.

All Tenders must be made in writing.

Every Tender should be superscribed "Tender for Tea Plantation," and will be registered by the Superintendent of the Botanical Gardens on the date of receipt, in a book which he will keep, together with the Tenders, in his own custody, under lock and key.

The highest registered Tender at the time being for any lot will be communicated by the Superintendent to any enquirers up to the time of sale, but the names of parties who have tendered shall in no case be disclosed.

The Register of Tenders will be examined at noon, on the 1st of October 1864, by a Committee consisting of the Superintendent of the Botanical Gardens, the Judge and the Collector of Saharunpore, at the Office of the Superintendent, and in the presence of all parties who may attend, and the amount of the highest tender for each lot, or, if there be more than one Tender of equal amount, the number and amount of such Tenders, but not the names of the parties tendering, will be publicly declared, and the highest tender in writing above the upset price at 4 P. M. will be accepted on the part of Government by the Committee.

Agents must [illegible] sufficient Powers [illegible] or of the North-West[illegible] Secretary to [illegible] North-Western Provinces.

NOTICES.

BANK OF CHINA.—The Promoters of the Bank of China beg to intimate that they cannot answer communications on the subject of allotments, all such must be addressed to the Secretary of the Financial Association of India and China (Limited.)

Bombay, 5th August 1864.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED.)—Allottees and purchasers of Shares in the above named Company will please take notice that the Share Certificates are ready for issue.

It is requested that the Allotment Papers or Receipts may be endorsed to the effect that the holder has received a Share Certificate for each Share therein mentioned.

As regards the Shares purchased at Auction the Premium Receipt must be attached to the Receipts for the first Call.

GEO. WHITLEY, for Secretaries.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed Tenders will be received at the Office of the undersigned up to noon on the 20th instant, for Reclaiming Ground between the Wellington Pier and the Dock Yard.

A Schedule of quantities and Specification can be obtained on application.

A deposit of 2 per cent. will be required on tendering to be forfeited in case of any evasion in signing the Deed of Contract, and a further deposit of 8 per cent. from the party whose Tender may be accepted. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender or to assign any reason for rejection of Tenders.

J. A. FULLER, Captain, R. E.,

Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Bombay, Office of the Executive Engineer, Presidency, 9th August 1864.

NOTICE.—Tenders will be received at the Office of the Superintendent of Marine from persons willing to supply Ship Tonnage for the conveyance from Mangalore to Calcutta, of about thirty tons of Amandavie Coir, be the same more or less.

2nd.—The Tenders must specify the rate per ton of (4) four Candies or two thousand two hundred and forty (2240) Pounds, and the time when the Vessel will be at Mangalore to receive the Coir.

3rd.—The Coir will be placed on board in bundles which must be preserved entire, and be delivered at Calcutta in like good order according to weight.

4th.—The Master of the Vessel, or authorized Agent for the Owner at Mangalore, will be required to see the Coir weighed and the bundles counted, and to sign the Bills of lading, or such other document connected with the lading of the article as the principal Collector of Mangalore may require of him.

5th.—The freight will be paid in Calcutta on the completion of the delivery of the Coir in conformity with the terms of the Bill of Lading.

6th.—The Superintendent of Marine reserves to himself the right of rejecting any Tender without assigning cause for so doing.

By order,

GEO. INGLE.

Secretary to the Superintendent of Marine

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 9th August.

NOTICE.—Will be sold at Poona by Public Auction, on the 15th instant, that favourite Residence, No. 23, Staff Lines, late property of Captain HOLLAND, Assistant Quarter Master General, situate nearly opposite to Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy's Public Fountain, in the most healthy part of the Cantonments, at Poona Bungalow. Government registered rent 90 rupees per mensem. Present tenant, Major Davies, for so long as he is attached to the Poona Staff. Rents for the Season at Rs. 1,500. Apartments—a spacious Dining and Drawing Room, three large Bedrooms, with Dressing and Bath Rooms en suite, one Nursery, one Office Room, Dispensekhana, Back and Front Verandahs, and Porch, Stabling for four Horses with large Coach-house, Harness-room and three Ghorawalla's Rooms ; also Cookroom, and six Servants' Rooms. The House stands in a large Compound walled in on three sides, and well-stocked with Flowering Shrubs and Fruit Trees. The Property will be put up at Rs. 6,000, and will be knocked down without further reserve to the highest bidder. An offer of 18,000 Rupees was refused last year. For plans and further particulars apply to Mr. BEYTS, No. 4, Hornby Row, or to Mr. WELLIS, No. 1, Ordnance Lines, Poona.

P. S.—MR. FAULCONER has been instructed to sell the above Property on Saturday the 13th instant, instead of Monday the 15th, as formerly advertised.

8th August 1864.

LIQUIDATION OF THE VALUABLE PROPERTY OF THE LATE FIRM OF HUNT, MONNET & Co.—The inhabitants of Bombay and its vicinity are hereby informed, that on MONDAY the 8th instant, the Shop No. 17, Church Gate Street, Fort, will be opened and the sale of goods commenced. In order to offer a large and profitable sale for the benefit of the creditors of the late firm, Mr. G. Monnet has been instructed by the Official Assignee to dispose of the Bombay Stock at a *great discount for ready cash.*

List of Goods.

Jewellery consisting of handsome Bracelets, Brooches, Earrings Lockets, &c. &c.

A large assortment of Masonic Jewellery.

Handsome Jewel Cases. Dressing Cases mounted with silver. Fancy Articles in great variety. Selected Card Cases and Fans. Flower Vases. Telescopes. Papier Mache Ware. Jet Ware. Electro Plated Ware.

A selection of fancy Articles from Elkington & Co. A large quantity of Stationary. Portable Writing Desks. Dispatch Boxes. Cash Boxes with Chubb's Locks. Handsomely bound Albums. Penknives and Scissors in great variety. Stereoscopes. Stereoscopic Views and Carte de Visites. Pocket and Memorandum Books.

Toilet Articles, Brushes, Combs, Sponges, Fancy Bottles, Perfumery, &c.—Yellow and Fancy Soaps.

A small selection of Silks and Muslins Gloves. Braces. Gents', Ladies, and Children's Boots and Shoes. Parasols. Small Umbrellas. Silk Handkerchiefs, and Puggrees.

Powder Flasks and Shot Pouches. Brandy Flasks. Walking Sticks. Riding Whips. Chamois Leathers. Tabacco of every description in tins. Cheroot Cases in great variety. Meerschaum Pipes. Briar Root Pipes, &c. &c. &c.

Racket Bats and Shoes. Carpet Bags and Trunks.

Tucker's Wall Lamps. French Patent Coffee Pots. Two Billiard Tables and Billiard Balls. 6 Family Ice Machines. A few dozens of Cut Glass Tumblers and Decanters.

One First Class Grand Square Piano, "Collard and Collard." One do. Cottage do. Two French Pianos, "Debain." Iron Easy Chairs.

A good assortment of Oilman Stores just opened. Vegetable and Flower Seeds also just opened (from James Grant & Co.) A small quantity of Wines and Spirits ; and many other Sundries.

Bombay, 6th August 1864.

FOR SALE.

FRESH STORES ex *City of Edinburgh* and *Caribbean*—Finest York Hams and Wiltshire Bacon, Pigs' Cheeks, Choicest of sorts, dried in Canvas Bags, Bologna Oxford Truffled Pork and Beef Sausages, Oxford Prawn, Potted Meats, preserved Truffled Poultry and Game, Potted Meats and Preserved Meats in tin, Fish sauces, Soup stock, Vegetables ditto, Pickles, Sauces, Flavoring Essences, Jams and Jellies, Syrups, Fruits in Syrup, Fruits in Noyeau and Brandy, Tarts, Crystallized and Dessert Fruits, &c., Biscuits, Chocolate, Sundries, Cocoa and Cocoa-paste, Tapioca, Pearl Barley, Isinglass and Gelatine.

Always in stock of the best brands.

Brandy, Wines, Old Tom, Hollands, Whiskey, Liqueur, Geneva, Cherry Brandy, Champagne, Moselle, Hock, Curaçoa, Maraschino, Vermouth, Beer Allsopp's and Tennant's (Bass expected), Porter.

Fishing Tackle, Games, Stationery, Perfumery, Chubb's Locks and Boxes, and other goods, Tobacco and Pipes, best Manilla and Trichinopoly Cheroots, &c.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED A SECOND HAND PALANQUIN, well fitted, mounted, and in perfect order. Apply to Mr. A. R. DE MELLO, No. 9, Rampart Row.

BANK OF BOMBAY.—Notice is hereby given, that the Bank will be closed on WEDNESDAY the 17th instant, being Cocoanut Day.
By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES BLAIR,
Bombay, 11th August 1864. Secretary and Treasurer.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).—The Bombay Branch of this Bank will be opened for the transaction of business on MONDAY the 15th instant, at their temporary Office, No. 31, Meadow Street, on 12th August 1864. THOS. S. JONES, Agent.

NOTICE.—HUNT, MONNETT & Co.—The sale in Church Gate Street of the property of the late Firm of HUNT, MONNETT & Co. will be discontinued on MONDAY the 15th

AT INDORE.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
For 1862-63	...	...	245,467

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the sale of the Powder Works Premises, at Mazagon, is by the order of Government postponed till THURSDAY the 25th August 1864.
GEORGE SCOTT, Collector.
Bombay, Collector's Office, 12th August 1864.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED.)—Notice is hereby given, that a Special General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Bank's premises, No. 44, Meadow Street, on SATURDAY the 10th September next, at 1 P. M., to confirm the following Resolutions passed at the Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on the 9th instant, viz.:—
1.—That Clause XXIV. of the Articles of Association be altered so that the following scale of transfer fees shall, for the future, be chargeable instead of the present transfer fee of one Rupee per transfer:—

1 to 5 Shares.....	1 Rupee.
6 to 10 „	1½ „
11 to 15 „	2 „
16 to 20 „	2½ „
21 and upwards.....	2 Annas per Share.

2.—That Clauses LXXXIX. and XCII. be amended so as to enable the Board of Directors to charge and recover Interest on Calls in arrear at such rates as the Directors may from time to time fix and determine upon.
3.—That AUGUSTUS CHARLES GUMPERT, NOWROJEE ARDASEER DAVUR, DOSSABHOY FRAMJEE CAMA, NOWROJEE MANOCKJEE WADIA, and PESTONJEE NOWROJEE POCHAJEE, Esqrs., be re-elected Directors of the Bank.
4.—That the remuneration of the Directors be Rupees six hundred and sixty per month to be divided according to arrangement among themselves.
5.—That two Auditors be appointed, whose remuneration shall be rupees five hundred for each per annum.
6.—That WILLIAM NIXON, Esq., of the firm of Messrs. Killick, Nixon & Co., and ARTHUR HUSON, Esq., of the firm of Messrs. Robinson & Co., be appointed Auditors.
By order of the Board of Directors,
ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.
Bombay, 12th August 1864.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY,
24, MEDOW STREET, FORT.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS,
RECEIVED BY THE STEAMER "SALSETTE."

Early Pencillings from Punch. By John Leech. Rs. 15	12
Lectures on the Science of Language. By Max Muller. 2nd series.....	13 8
The Half-yearly Abstract of the Medical Science. Vol. 59, January to June 1864.....	4 8
Miscellaneous Remains from the Common-place Book of Richard Whately. By Miss E. J. Whately.	4 8
Captain Gronow's Recollections and Anecdotes of the Camp, the Court, and the Clubs, first and second series in one vol.....	4 8
The Scott Abroad. By John Hill Burton, 2 vols ...	11 4
Lyra Eucharistica; Hymns and Verses on the Holy Communion. Ancient and Modern. By the Revd. Orby Shipley	5 12
Thackeray the Humourist and Man of Letters, the story of his life.....	1 8
John Inglesant; a Legacy. By the author of Lady Audley's Secret.....	4 8
Remarks on Horses' Teeth. By W. Miles, Esq....	1 4
Family Friend, vol. January to June 1864	2 12
Norway. The Road and the Fell. By C. Taylor ...	5 12
Apologia Pro Vita Sua; being a reply to a Pamphlet entitled "What, then, does Dr. Newman Mean?" By J. H. Newman.....	10 8
Passages from the life of a Philosopher. By C. Babbage, Esq.....	9 0
The Epochs of Painting. A Biographical and Critical Essay on Painting and Painters. By R. N. Wornum.....	15 0
Metamorphoses of Man and the Lower Animals. By A. De Quatrefages.....	4 8
Famous Regiments of the British Army. By W. H. D. Adams.....	2 12
Eastwards, or Realities of Indian Life. By C. P. A. Oman	2 12
Life and Writings of Joseph Mazzini. Vol. 1.....	6 12
The Schleswig-Holstein War. By Ed. Dicey. 2 vols	12 0
Agnes Willoughby. A Tale of Love, Marriage, and Adventure	1 8
My Pretty Cousin: or a long engagement	1 8
London Life at the Police Courts. By W. H. Watts	1 8
The Life of a Beauty	1 8
London Journal. Vol. 39, January to June 1864.....	3 8
Reynolds' Miscellany. Vol. 32 ..... Ditto.....	3 0
Official Monthly Army List for July.....	1 4
Father Matthew: a Biography. By John F. Maguire	9 8
Weale's Land and Engineering Surveying. By Baker.	1 8
„ Monsuration ..... Ditto.....	0 12
„ Dictionary of terms used in Arts and Sciences	3 0
Every Boy's Book	5 0
Once a Week, vol. 10	5 12
London Society, vols. 2 to 5, each	7 4
„ „ vol. 1.....	5 12
Braithwaite's Retrospect of Medicine. Vol. 4, January to June 1864	4 8
Designs for Cottage and Villa Architecture. By H. Brooks, Esq.	23 8

24, Medow Street. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

PROSPECTUS.—THE BOMBAY AND COAST COFFEE PLANTATION COMPANY (LIMITED.)—*Capital Ten (10) Lacs of Rupees in 5,000 shares of Rupees 200 each, with power to increase. Promoted and guaranteed by the "Bombay Joint Stock Corporation (Limited.)*

The object for which the Company is established is to undertake the cultivation of Coffee and other Agricultural Produce on the West Coast of India.
The Bombay Joint Stock Corporation (Limited) has the option of purchasing some very valuable Coffee Estates in the Wynaad, at the price of three Lacs of Rupees and with satisfactory guarantees, and propose to transfer those Estates to the Company at the same price.
Of this sum, Rs. 2,10,000 or Rupees 42 a Share will be called up at once, and the remainder within five years.
The Corporation will have a charge on the Estate for the unpaid Balance and Interest at 9 per cent. until payment.
The Corporation will guarantee the Company a net return of 14 per cent. per annum on the sum of Rs. 2,10,000 for the period of five years from the date of the incorporation of the Company and will by two half-yearly payments pay this sum to the Company annually.
The Corporation will provide for the management of the Estates during the five years over which its guarantee extends, and will supply the funds necessary for the purpose of properly working the same, and at the end of that term deliver over the Estates to the Company subject to usual wear and tear.
The Corporation will receive the produce of the Estates during these 5 years and will be entitled to retain an average of 15 per cent. per annum net on the purchase money for its own benefit.
If at the end of the term of 5 years the net returns from these Estates after paying all charges and disbursements have exceeded an average of 15 per cent. per annum on three Lacs, such excess, after deducting one-fourth to be paid to the Manager, will be equally divided between the Corporation and the Company.
The above arrangements will give the Company a certain guaranteed return on the portion of the Capital first paid up with a possibility at the end of five years of a handsome bonus and the absolute right to four Estates which the Promoters anticipate will then give very large returns.
The Shares will be allotted at a premium of 15 per cent. and an allotment preference will be given to persons who on the day of allotment are registered holders of shares in the Bombay Joint Stock Corporation (Limited.)
All premiums received will belong to the Corporation. The Corporation reserves the right of cancelling allotments, if all the Shares in the Company be not taken up.
Applications for Shares must be addressed to the Manager, Bombay Joint Stock Corporation (Limited.)
No application will be received after the 20th instant.
Bombay, 12th August 1864.

POSTAL NOTICE.

OVERLAND MAIL.
The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Malta*, will be closed on WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant at 7 o'clock A. M. An afternoon packet will be kept open on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps) until 8 o'clock A. M.
Registered Letters will be received until 6 P. M. of the previous day.

CHINA MAIL.
The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Co.'s Steamer *Aden*, will be closed TO-DAY SATURDAY, the 13th August, at 6 P. M. A packet for late letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A. M. on the 14th idem. An Australian Mail will be despatched direct by this opportunity.

KURRACHEE AND SCINDE MAILS.
Mails for Kurrachee and Scinde, per Steamer, will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	Aug. 3	KURRACHEE	Aug. 5
AGRA	July 30	LAHORE	Aug. 3
ALLAHABAD	Aug. 6	LONDON	July 18
AUSTRALIA	June 15	MAURITIUS	June 6
ALEXANDRIA	July 28	MADRAS	Aug. 6
BATAVIA	Aug. 4	MALTA	July 23
CALCUTTA	Aug. 5	MEERUT	Aug. 6
CAPE	May 21	OUDH	Aug. 6
CEYLON	July 26	PENANG	July 30
COCHIN	July 26	PENANG	July 23
DELHI	Aug. 6	RANGOON	May 10
FRANCE	July 19	SCINDE	July 27
HONGKONG	July 12	SINGAPORE	July 22

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 13, 1864.

In a recent issue of the *Gazette* we published an article regarding the desirability of our rulers becoming acquainted with the sentiments of the native population of India by means of the vernacular press.

In the course of our remarks we said, that as far as we were aware, our Government takes no step to become acquainted with the expression of native public opinion as it may be learned from the native press. This, we are now informed, is not absolutely the case. Government subscribes to more than thirty native newspapers; and the Oriental Translator, in whose office they are received, is expected to furnish translations of any articles in them which it may appear desirable to bring to the Government's notice.

Practically, however, this arrangement is worth nothing. Translations are but seldom made, perhaps because the Oriental Translator finds it difficult to judge what articles are, and what articles are not, entitled to the special notice of Government, and [illegible] impossible of course to translate all. P[illegible] on account of the inability of that officer to give the necessary attention to this work, which is extra to his more usually recognised and rather onerous duties. It is absurd to suppose that the current of native public opinion can be learnt by the perusal of a paragraph from a native paper once perhaps in six months, that paragraph relating probably to a matter of no more consequence than a slight accident to an unfortunate cooly, such as was lately announced in a native article headed "Murder for 1¼ Rupee," an English version of which was submitted to Government by the Oriental Translator.

The native newspapers for which Government subscribe are published in four languages, Marathee, Goozerathee, Hindoostanee, and Persian. Could the Government not find a European officer at the Presidency, acquainted with these languages, who could devote [illegible] hours daily to the preparation of translations of native articles relating to questions of imperial or local interest? If the State cannot be burdened with the salary of an officer specially appointed for this duty as in Bengal, let there be at any rate an arrangement of the kind now suggested by which nearly, the same advantage could be obtained at a much smaller cost.

The Bench of Justices will certainly do well to avail itself of the advice yesterday offered it by Mr. Scoble, that the Clerk of the Peace should be commissioned to study English municipal institutions during his twelve months' visit to the old country, with a view to the introduction of some improvements in the manner of procedure adopted at the meetings of the Bench. There is, in all conscience, room enough for reform. Anything more indecorous and disorderly than the earlier part of the proceedings at yesterday's meeting it would be difficult to imagine. Three quarters of an hour were wasted in the discussion of a motion regarding the mode of taking the votes of the Justices in the election of two Municipal Commissioners. Previously, elections had always been conducted in the way familiar to all who have ever voted at an election of members of Parliament in England. All the candidates were duly proposed and seconded; their names were then put up together at the poll, and the votes registered, each elector having one vote if there were one vacancy, two votes if there were two vacancies, and three if there were three to be filled up. But yesterday all sorts of objections were raised to this way of voting. Several Justices could not understand what a "plumper" is, and thought it hard that voters should not be permitted, if they desired it, to give two votes to one candidate, instead of one to each of two candidates. But surely the principle of a "plumper" is intelligible enough. The rule of elections is that an elector *may*, not that he *must*, vote; and it is of course open to him to determine whether he shall vote for two candidates, or for one, or for none at all. But, in any case, having only one vote for each vacancy, he cannot be allowed to give two votes for any candidate who does not possess the qualification of Sir Boyle Roche's bird, of being able to be in two places at once. Perhaps the most ludicrous thing in the whole discussion was its close; for when, after the idle talk had lasted as we have said three-quarters of an hour, the motion was put from the chair that the voting should be taken in the usual manner, not a single hand was held up against it. This fact serves to explain what is the real cause of the disorders and confusion that generally prevail at the meetings of the Bench. There are some of the Justices who would seem to go there for the mere purpose of "having a lark." Instead of thinking before they speak, and trying to express in fitting language and with due respect for the opinions of others whatever they may have to say, they start up half a dozen times in as many minutes for the purpose of uttering some little witticism or bit of "chaff" that has come into their heads. Such an exhibition of childishness inevitably lowers the tone of the debates and brings the Bench itself into ridicule and contempt; and we are glad to see that there is now a disposition to resent any repetition of it as an impertinence to the whole body of Justices. Some good might be done if the Chairman were to insist on carrying out with extreme strictness the letter of the bye-laws for regulating the conduct of discussions at the general meetings. We are not, however, disposed to be intolerant; and, anxious to make every possible allowance for the weaknesses of human nature, we would propose that the rule forbidding any Justice to speak more than once on any question should be somewhat relaxed. The Justices in general should still be held bound by the rule; but it is only fair that, when other members of the Bench are permitted to speak once, the irrepressible Dr. Birdwood should enjoy the privilege of speaking at least twice. In the great debate on the vote of censure in the House of Commons, Mr. Disraeli very wisely said of Mr. Layard:—"We must take a man "as we find him, and, although we might wish "that the hon. gentleman possessed a little "more tact in debate, yet in that case he "might never have discovered the bulls of "Nineveh." Dr. Birdwood has a good deal of Mr. Layard's ardour of temperament; and, though the Bench of Justices may sometime wish that he were able to control his natural impetuosity, we must remember that but for this very energy of disposition he would never have created the Victoria Museum and Gardens.

Of the business which came before the Bench the least important part (except to the candidates themselves) was the election of two Commissioners to serve till the new Municipal Act has been passed by the Legislative Council. The further papers connected with the recent appointments made by the Municipal Commissioners and disapproved of by the Bench supplied a subject of discussion of real and general interest. It certainly concerns every ratepayer in Bombay that a precedent should not be established which will warrant the appointment by the Municipal Commissioners to any vacant offices of which they have the patronage of men whose fitness for such appointments has not been proved by the only fair test—that of public competition,—and who owe their selection to private influence. The course taken by the Government in the matter compels the Bench either to set itself in declared opposition to the constituted authorities, or to acknowledge that it is utterly powerless either for good or evil. It has been defied by the Municipal Commissioners, and snubbed by the Government; and the least it can now do is to raise its voice in protest against the arbitrary over-ruling of its decrees. The opportunity of doing so was not fully presented yesterday, because the letter of Government, sanctioning the appointments, had not been received by the Clerk of the Peace in time to be placed on the notice paper; but we hope that a special meeting will be called to bring the matter to an issue, one way or the other.

THE *Delhi Gazette*:—"The rebel Jhoorie Singh was hanged at Mirzapore on the morning of the 3rd instant."

IN the libel case in which Mr. Parry, manager of the Delhi Bank, sued the *Allahabad Observer* for defamation of character, the Judge has decided in favour of the plaintiff, awarding damages of Rs. 3,000.

THE *Friend of India* (August 4):—"The state of the money market in Calcutta is causing some uneasiness. For several weeks past we have been reporting a 'depressed market' for all descriptions of stocks, including Government securities, and this has now reached a point which threatens a recurrence of the difficulties of last year. Our new daily contemporary points out that the returns of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 26th July 'show an increased demand for accommodation to the extent of eleven lakhs, a withdrawal of deposits of nearly five lakhs, a reduction of discounts of rather over five lakhs, and a positive diminution of notes and coins of 122 lakhs.' Again, exchange has fallen in a few days 'from 12 annas to Rs. 1-8 discount.' These are very important facts, and it will be well for the mercantile community to consider their full significance in good time. There is no occasion for alarm at present, but to be fore-warned is to be fore-armed, and our merchants ought to watch very closely the turn of events during the next few months."

A telegram, which we publish to-day, dated Calcutta, 10th inst., seems to show that there is already an absolute panic in the Money Market there.

MESSRS. LEPAGE and Co., the well-known publishers and booksellers of Calcutta, are (says the *Friend*) having erected for them now premises which will be a credit to Calcutta as well as an honourable proof of the enterprise of the firm. "They are situated in Tank Square, and when completed they will be as handsome, though of course not quite so extensive, as Mr. Mudie's house in Oxford Street. The principal room is very spacious and lofty, lit from the top by ground glass windows, and when filled up with books and pictures it will present a magnificent appearance. It is large enough for a lecture hall, and undoubtedly puts into the shade every show room in Calcutta. There are other large rooms for prints and books, a broad staircase for the public, numerous private rooms for the convenience of members and servants of the firm, and altogether the building will rank as one of the noblest of the 'palaces' of Calcutta. We believe that the new premises are to be opened

[illegible] be endorsed, "Pay to the Royal Bank of India, or order."
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
[illegible] allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding is an extract from it:—

"I will only ask you each to imagine to himself this England of ours without her Shakespeare; in which he had never lived or sung. What a Crown would be stricken from her brow! How she would come down from the pre-eminence of her place as nursing-mother of the foremost poet whom the world has seen, whom, we are almost bold to prophesy, it ever will see! Think how much poorer, intellectually, yea, and morally, every one of us would be; what would have to be withdrawn from circulation of wisest sayings, of profoundest maxims of life-wisdom, which have now been absorbed into the very tissue of our hearts and minds! What regions of our fancy, peopled now with innumerable shapes of strength, of grace, of beauty, of dignity, with beings which have far more reality for us than most of those whom we meet in our daily walk, would be empty and depopulated. And remember, that this which we speak of would not be our loss alone or the loss of those who have lived already, but the disappearance as well of all that delight, of all that instruction, which so long as the world endures he will diffuse in circles ever larger as the recognition of him in his unapproachable greatness becomes every day more unquestioned, as he moves in the ages which are yet to come through ever widening avenues of fame."

This caused a little splutter in Anarkullie and led to some correspondence between the chaplain and the editor. The latter is, ostensibly, the champion of science and literature, while the former contends that his words are unfairly taken in an absolute sense. Unquestionably, no chaplain can be considered in all respects fit for the position he occupies, who would deliberately pronounce such words as those of Dr. Trench in every sense too strong and in no sense true. At the same time, I cannot be persuaded by any thing short of Dr. Trench's own testimony that the use which is made of a paragraph of his sermon in the present case would have had his sanction. Nearly sixty years ago, in a review of "Twiss's Verbal Index to Shakspeare," the following remarks occur: "We are not insensible of the inimitable excellencies of the productions of Shakspeare's genius; and so far as the tribute of transcendant admiration can be paid, without the sacrifice of moral feeling, and especially of religious principle, we do not withhold it from him: but we say with a far more estimable poet—

'Much less, methinks, than sacrilege might serve.'"

Fairly interpreted, there is no difference of sentiment between the writer and Dr. Trench, touching the "excellencies of the productions of Shakspeare's genius." But I will go further and express my conviction that some other sentiments of the reviewer of 1807, (which I shall now quote,) violent and one-sided though they are, would, nevertheless, be pronounced by Dr. Trench as true: "He has been called, and justly too, the 'Poet of Nature.' A slight acquaintance with the religion of the Bible will show, however, that it is of human nature in its worst shape, deformed by the basest passions, and agitated by the most vicious propensities, that the poet became the priest; and the incense offered at the altar of his goddess will continue to spread its poisonous fumes over the hearts of his countrymen, till the memory of his works is extinct. Thousands of unhappy spirits, and thousands yet to increase their number, will everlastingly look back with unutterable anguish on the nights and days in which the plays of Shakspeare ministered to their guilty delights."

To illustrate the sense in which the chaplain of Anarkullie's words ought fairly to be taken, one might cite such examples as Dr. Samuel Johnson and Sir Isaac Newton. Standing before the last resting-place of the former in Westminster Abbey, one moralizes thus: "Here, after all his conversations and potations at the Mitre with the drunken and penitent Jemmy Boswell; after all his lordly dictation at the Club, having the illustrious Edmund Burke, and Oliver Goldsmith, and Dr. Burney, and the elegant Beauclerk, and Sir Joshua Reynolds, with their gold spectacles and trumpet and snuff-box, for his companions; after all his toilsome voyages to the Western Highlands and Isles of Scotland; after all his apoplectic dinners, rolling in his chair, at Mrs. Thrale's at Streatham, with little Burney sparkling like a humming bird at his side; after all his honest and sonorous preparations for death in the back courts of Fleet-street, feeling in the dark after a 'present salvation'—lies dear old Samuel Johnson." Then the moralizer passes on to the burial-place of Sir Isaac Newton, "to whom was given the golden key that unlocked the everlasting door, the almost divinely inspired magician who closed the spell with which nature had closed her 'infinite book of secrets;' the greatest [illegible] among the sons of men; the giant who [illegible] heavens with his sublime mathematics; the philosopher who showed his nobleness at once by unfolding the mysteries of the physical universe, and by sitting, like the village maiden of Bethany, at 'those blessed feet which, eighteen hundred years ago, were nailed for our redemption to the bitter Cross.'" The case of Dr Johnson furnishes a key to the chaplain's meaning in the particular passages to which the editor of the *Lahore Chronicle* took exception; that of Sir Isaac's action carries us a step further, showing how the highest scientific attainments are, to say the least, quite compatible with the profession and the practice of [illegible] religion. And yet, after all, perhaps the chaplain would have done the best thing to meet the editor on his own ground with a sonnet of Shakspeare himself:—

CXLVI.

"Poor soul, the centre of my sinful earth,
Fooled by these rebel powers that thee array,
Why dost thou pine within, and suffer dearth,
Painting thy outward walls so costly gay?
Why so large cost, having so short a lease,
Dost thou upon thy fading mansion spend?
Shall worms, inheritors of thine excess,
Eat up thy charge? Is this thy body's end?
Then, soul, live thou upon thy body's loss,
And let that pine to aggravate thy store;
Buy terms divine in selling hours of dross;
Within be fed, without be rich no more:
So shalt thou feed on death, that feeds on men,
And, death once dead, there's no more dying then."

The state of the weather is all changed now. We can fully enter into the spirit of Longfellow's lines—

"How beautiful is the rain!
After the dust and heat,
In the broad and fiery street,
In the narrow lane,
How beautiful is the rain!"

Every advantage, however, has its disadvantage, and a correspondent of the *Lahore Chronicle* reminds us of one rather serious consequence of the copious showers which are now falling daily. "Innumerable insects," this correspondent writes, "will continue to fly about during the next month, adding considerably to the delight of a Lahore August." Well, there are men in the world who "delight" in such a state of things; witness that gusto with which a naturalist discourses, in the subjoined extract, on the effects of "a sudden stimulus to all living creatures" which "heavy rains, following a long period of dry weather, have given." The scene is laid in a primeval forest in the regions of the Upper Amazons, and we may well congratulate ourselves that our case is not near so hopeless as that of the narrator:—

"When darkness begins to close around, the noises of birds become gradually less numerous; but now the more continuous din of amphibia and insects takes their place. Swamp-frogs, tree-frogs, land-frogs, and toads—animals which, during the whole of the dry weather, scarcely made their presence known—now seem to start into new life. There seems to be an almost endless diversity of species, many of which can be distinguished by the difference in their notes. Some of them make a resonant drumming noise; others quack like ducks, others again have a plaintive, hooting cry. To these sounds are added the harsh whirring of cicadas in the trees, and the shrill chirping of hosts of locusts concealed in the herbage. When the concert, begun in little preparatory tunings, attains its full swell, the jarring tintinnabulation is deafening, and we have to speak to one another in shouts, in order to make ourselves heard. Clouds of winged insects, mostly ants on the swarm, are in the air, and are pursued by whirling flocks of goatsuckers and large bats; whilst other hosts are attacked by the fires of the encampment, and alight on our clothing, or drown themselves in the hot coffee which is being served round to us, seated on the mats. Out upon the lake the fireflies are moving about their pale phosphorescent lamps twinkling amongst the dark foliage, or swaying in pendulum motion above the tree-tops."

Just as I was closing my letter, intelligence reached me of the death of Mr. Murphy, who had been appointed Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency at Lahore, but who could not assume charge of his office on account of serious illness. Probably Mr. L. Berkeley will now be confirmed in this appointment. He is by no means the best man for it in the Punjab.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

COCONADA, 11TH AUGUST.
Steamer *Orissa* sailed for Masulipatam.

COCONADA, 12TH AUGUST.
Steamer *India* from Madras anchored.

BIMLIPATAM, 12TH AUGUST.
Steamer *Nubia* sailed for Calcutta.

CALCUTTA, 10TH AUGUST.
5½ per cent. declined 4 per cent. nominal 108.
5 per cent. declined 3 „
4 per cent. declined 10 discount.

NEWS-LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent.)

LAHORE, 4TH AUGUST.

A RUMOUR has reached me that the Ruler of Cashmere has, after all, ordered the Missionary, Mr. Clarke, to quit his territory. I am not sure whether this report is true, but the Maharajah's conduct from the beginning, in connection with Mr. Clarke's plans, has been very equivocal, and such a termination, therefore, to the projected mission in Cashmere, is by no means improbable.

I have seen a letter from a gentleman down-country giving intelligence of thirty natives having been drowned through the upsetting or foundering of the ferry-boat on the Beas. At this time of the year it is really a formidable undertaking to cross that river, and the arrangements for ferrying travellers over it are certainly not the most perfect that could be devised. It is to be hoped that the loss of life which the recent accident has occasioned will stimulate the Punjab authorities to guard against its recurrence. One is tempted to think, however, that nothing will ever be done unless a Commissioner or Judge meet with a fate similar to that of the drowned thirty.

The *Lahore Chronicle* lately favoured us with the following notice of local pulpit sentiments: "We have heard of a clergyman who proclaimed from the pulpit that the study of astronomy was waste of time. What good, said he, does mankind derive from the double stars having been resolved? What good, he continued, does geography do? Captain Speke and Grant risked their lives for a worthless purpose, for what does it matter where the Nile has its source;" and more to much the same effect. Dr. Trench, Archbishop of Dublin, preached a sermon recently at Stratford-upon-Avon, entitled 'Every good gift from above,' [illegible] Candles, Yeasts, Loaf Sugar, Violet Powder, several sorts of Biscuits—2 lb. Patent Jars Jams of Sorts, [illegible]

The Australian bushrangers are (says the same paper) doing much as they please. "The colonists, already provoked by the threatened renewal of transportation to Western Australia, are now half maddened by a succession of outrages committed by various members of the gang of escaped or released convicts. The most daring of these outrages was attempted lately in Collingwood, a suburb of Melbourne. It is thickly populated, and the bushrangers set to work in broad daylight. Three of them, armed with pistols, literally tried to seize a branch of the English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank. Mr. Dowling, the manager, 'collared' one of the fellows, who threatened to shoot his assailant; but he was overpowered. A brother of Mr. Dowling's, who came to his assistance, was shot through the hand in the struggle. While this fight was going on inside the premises, a confederate closed the outer door, and made an attack with a dagger upon a neighbouring tradesman who endeavoured to enter. They were all beaten off, and some contrived to escape. The audacity of this exploit seems to have caused great excitement in Victoria—the papers are full of it, and the Governor of the colony, Sir Charles Darling, had visited the Bank and got an account of the affair from Mr. Dowling. This incident will probably settle the transportation question at once."

THE *Himalaya Star*:—"As a sort of contrast to the way in which Mr. D'Gruyther was treated, we will publish what has lately happened on the Bombay side of India. We would have alluded to it before but preferred remaining silent until we heard what Sir William Mansfield would say to the matter, more so that we had a certain share ourselves in the business by privately bringing the subject before those who could and did deal with it effectually. A private soldier of one of H. M.'s Regiments at Hydrabad was tried for sleeping on his post. The only evidence against him was a solitary native, and although four of his comrades swore to the contrary and he himself declared that he was not asleep but overcome with faintness and suddenly, sat down, his witnesses were *disbelieved*; the unknown native *credited*, and the man, a soldier of some years' service and unblemished character, insulted! It is due to the Colonel of the Regiment to say, that he sent back the proceedings for reconsideration but the members were obstinate and adhered to their finding. The news no sooner spread through the battalion than the fiercest excitement was aroused, and who can wonder at it? This disgraceful affair has called forth an order from Sir William Mansfield which ought to be read at the head of every Regiment in India, as it will go far to dispel that false idea that a private soldier can be illtreated or bullied with impunity by his superior Officers. In Sir William's powerful remarks he says that he is astonished how a soldier's word whose name during a long period of service has never been recorded in the Defaulter's Book, should not in itself be as good as that of a native, and wound up by ordering his immediate release and the quashing of the Court Martial proceedings against him. We confess we do not envy the feelings of the Members of such a Regimental Court Martial."

THE same paper says:—"As we are led to believe that in the ensuing cold weather the Umbeylah disgrace will be wiped out by a frontier raid, we hope and trust, for the sake of those employed in such harassing warfare, that Government will reward the troops when the work is over with some recognition of good service done in the shape of some months' donation Batta. Prize money amongst those lion-hearted beggars, the frontier clans, is a myth, but of hard work, hard blows, and hard fighting there will be enough and to spare, and we can speak from personal experience, that considering the number of troops employed, and the mode of warfare, there are ten times more of real danger and hardship in a frontier raid and its skirmish, than a grand campaign and half a dozen pitched battles. We hope this broad hint will not be thrown away on our large-hearted Viceroy: let him remember how his late masters the East India Company would have behaved to their troops in such cases."

THE *Hurkaru*:—"We mentioned some days ago that His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief would come down to Calcutta in the commencement of the cold season; and that, for the future, the the head quarters of the Army would be stationed at the Presidency. This resolution is the result of much deliberation and discussion at home; part of the India Council maintaining that the work of commanding the Army in time of peace, with all the business and correspondence, &c., could be better and more efficiently discharged by the Commander-in-Chief in a cold climate than in a hot one; and another portion of the Council going on the broader principle of equality of suffering and endurance for all, and insisting that it was unfair to have the Commander-in-Chief, and the head-quarters Staff, cold, whilst the mass of the Army, officers and men, was hot. This question as to where the Army headquarters should be permanently located in the hills or in the plains, at Simla or Calcutta, has long been a moot one both in England and in India, and we are extremely glad that it has at length been settled, in our opinion, wisely and fairly. Sir Charles Napier, when he was Commander-in-Chief in India, arranged this matter in a very curious way, for the comfort of officers and their men, in this country, should be as near as possible of the same temperature, but that the Commander-in-Chief should be much colder than either; so he discouraged officers getting leave to quit their regiments for the hill stations in the hot season; but he passed it at Simla. He assumed that the soldiers felt a jealousy, or some such sentiment, with regard to their officers escaping the heat of the plains, (whilst their men were enduring it in all its intensity; but he did not appear to think that any one would be jealous of the Commander-in-Chief, and he acted accordingly. Sir William Gomm remained cool and comfortable at Simla when the expedition to Burmah was being fitted out right here, and whilst the war was going on; but he wrote down to the then Governor General that if he was wanted, or could be of any use, he would come down, to which Lord Dalhousie gave no answer. Lord Gough passed all his hot seasons and rains, whilst Commander-in-Chief, at Simla. Lord Clyde had very little Himalayan repose; the present Commander-in-Chief has, during his service, passed but one hot season in the plains. Such is the history of our Commanders-in-Chief, as regards Himalayan residence, for the last twenty years, from which it appears that all the most energetic as well as the most indolent, have succumbed to the temptations of the beautiful climate and social enjoyments of Simla, and fled from the warm breath of the hot season of Upper India. There are officers still in this country who have enjoyed so much head quarters Staff employ that they may almost be said to have never sat under a *punkah*, or lived for a week out of a European climate and temperature; whilst there are others who during a long career in this country, have never ascended the hills, nor breathed their refreshing atmosphere. All this will soon be changed, and in future the head quarters and the Army will perspire together, we hope amicably."

BOMBAY.

A CASE FOR THE SESSIONS.—Sulliman Ahmed has been committed by F. L. Brown, Esq., to take his trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court, on a charge of having committed the theft of two pairs of gold wristlets, of the value of three hundred and fifty rupees, the property of one Sulliman Joonus.

THE *Ta-Pang-Nyo*, Captain Grindle, leaves Bombay this morning for Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai; and as she does not call at Galle, and is a very fast steamer, it is expected she will convey the news received by the last English Mail and be in China several days before the arrival of the *Aden*, which leaves here on the 14th instant.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.—The monthly meeting of this Society will be held at the Grant Medical College, this day, at half-past 4 P.M.
The following communications will be submitted for consideration:—
A few notes on supposed cases of Bright's disease; by Mr. Pestonjee Muncherjee.

WE understand that in consequence of a recent heavy domestic bereavement, Mr. J. Broughton, General Manager of the G. I. P. Railway, proceeds to England by the next mail-steamer on the 24th instant, and that he will not return to India.

We need scarcely say, that our correspondent alone is responsible for these criticisms. We fully endorse the opinion of the *Lahore Chronicle*.—ED. *B. G.*

does not intend to return to this country to resume his appointment. The duties of the office of the General Manager will, we are informed, be undertaken by Mr. Hoare, the Secretary to the Company in Bombay, until a successor to Mr. Broughton is appointed.

THE EGUTPCORA MURDER.—We are informed that one of the parties in custody on a charge of being implicated in the murder of the two Marwarrees near Egutpoora has made a clean breast of it, and confessed to Captain Davis, the officiating Superintendent of Police at Nassick, that he was accessory to the murder. The same individual has also pointed out where some of the clothes and the cooking pots of the murdered men were concealed by their murderers in a ravine near the scene of the atrocity; the whole of which have been found in the place described by him. None of the valuables which are believed to have led to the commission of this barbarous outrage have, however, as yet been discovered.

IT will be matter of regret to all those who have at any time been brought into business contact with Mr. King, the very popular and obliging Station [illegible]

We, the undersigned, citizens of Bracken County, Kentucky, certify that for many years we have frequently [illegible] Byculla Station under Mr. King's supervision was a marvel of neatness and order; and the celerity with which he "knocked off" his correspondence was highly characteristic. He, as its like manner with all Station Masters where Europeans most do congregate, was constantly pestered with "chits" about matters the most trifling; all of which he duly replied to with a courtesy that was perfectly astonishing. As a sample of these chits, we may mention that an elderly lady once wrote to Mr. King in the politest terms to know "when the 9 o'clock train started;" to which he as courteously replied, that the train in question would start at "8 hours 60 seconds P.M. precisely." The effect of this reply upon the nerves of the elderly lady aforesaid may be more easily imagined than described.

THE LANDING OF THE "SALSETTE'S" MAILS.—It will be seen from a letter from Dr. Impey, the Post Master General of Bombay, which was published in our yesterday's issue, that the P. & O. Company alone are responsible for the vexatious and discreditable delay which took place in the landing of the *Salsette's* mails on the night of Monday last the 8th instant:—"The arrangements for landing and embarking the mails (says Dr. Impey) being entirely and exclusively in the hands of the Company, the Post Office having nothing whatever to do with the landing of the mails, which have hitherto, by Admiralty Orders, been taken charge of at the Pier, and will in future be at the Post Office." Now that the saddle has been placed on the right horse, and we at last know for certain with whom the blame of these everlasting delays rests, we hope some action may be taken by Government to insist upon the duty of landing the mails being performed in a manner that shall not (as it has hitherto) be disgraceful to a civilized community. We understand it is now performed by contract, and that this great Company, instead of landing the mails the moment after their steamers have anchored, in their own boats, have to wait the convenience of some Bunniah with whom they have driven a hard bargain; or in other words, they have not been above resorting to the "cheap and nasty" system. When called upon by the Postal authorities for an explanation of the extraordinary and inexplicable delay of Monday last, we understand these latter were very coolly (most refreshingly so, in fact,) informed that the boats containing the mails had lost their way in the dark after leaving the steamer on Monday night, and at daylight next

of" the abovementioned Acts "or any of them have been absolutely void, shall be deemed and taken to have been made, drawn, accepted, given or executed for an illegal consideration, and the said several Acts shall have the same force and effect whichthey would respectively have had, if instead of enacting that any such note, bill, or mortgage should be absolutely void, such notes had respectively provided that every such note, bill or mortgage should be deemed and taken to have been made, drawn, accepted, given, or executed for an illegal consideration, &c."

13. An unprofessional reader may not, perhaps, without explanation, understand that section, or perceive the distinction between an enactment that notes, bills, and mortgages given for a gambling consideration, shall be void; and an enactment that the same shall be deemed to have been given for an illegal consideration. Notes, bills, &c. absolutely void cannot be enforced either as between the original parties to them, or even by an indorsee or assignee, who has given a valuable consideration for the note or other security in the belief of its validity, and without any knowledge of the original consideration for which it was given, whereas if the note or other instrument is to be dealt with merely as if given for an illegal consideration, although neither of the original parties can enforce, against the other, the note or security in question, yet it is enforcible in the hands of a *bonâ fide* indorsee or assignee without notice of the original illegality of the transaction—(see the remarks of Lord Campbell, Chief Justice, to this effect in the case of Hay vs. Ayling, 16 Queen's Bench Reports, 431.)

14. The 3rd section of the Bill has not been framed in the very language of the 3rd section of the statute of William; that language being far too technical for the Mofussil, where the Bill, if passed, will be (as Act XXI. of 1848 is) applicable, as well as in the island of Bombay, but the object of the 3rd section of the Bill is, and the effect will be the same with regard to notes and other securities falling within it as that of the 1st section of the statute of William, namely, to prevent the enforcement of those securities between the original parties, but to permit the same securities to be enforced by *bonâ fide* indorsees or assignees without notice of the original vicious consideration of those securities. The rights of such indorsees and assignees are saved in express terms by the latter portion of the 3rd section of the Bill.

15. The statutes of Charles and Anne did, but that of William does not, include judgments, decrees or securities other than notes, bills or mortgages. The same reasons, however, which apply to the three last named instruments, are equally applicable to other securities. It is be desirable to prevent the evasion of the 1st and 2nd sections of the Bill by expressly invalidating notes, bills or mortgages given as security for the performance of wagering agreements, or of contracts auxiliary to such agreements, it is equally so to lay down the same law in both respects with regard to judgments or decrees acknowledged, or confessed, or razeenamas, &c., or other securities given for the purpose of securing the performance of the same agreements or contracts. No favour ought to be shown to one security over another. The form of the security ought not to be permitted to vary the course of legislation.

16. The 4th section of the Bill follows, in as nearly identical language as circumstances will admit, the 2nd section of statute 5 and 6 Wm. IV. c. 41, which enacted that "in case any person, &c. shall make, draw give, or execute any note, bill or mortgage for any consideration on account of which the same is by" the statutes 16 Car. II. and 9 Anne, and the other recited Acts, "or by any one or more of such Acts declared to be void, and such persons shall actually pay to any indorsee, holder, or assignee of such note, bill or mortage, the amount of the money thereby secured or any part thereof, such money so paid shall be deemed and taken to have been paid for and on account of the person to whom such note, bill or mortage was or ginally given upon such illegal consideration as aforsaid, and shall be deemed and taken to be a debt due and owing from such last named person to the person who shall so have paid such money, and shall accordingly be recoverable by action at law in any of His Majesty's Courts of Record."

17. That enactment continues to be law in England. Its object is to prevent the original holder of any gambling security included in that Act from gaining any benefit by indorsing or assigning that security over to innocent persons, and thus indirectly enforcing, against the loser, the security, which, except in the hands of an innocent holder, cannot be enforced. An example will best illustrate its operation. A loses at the game of hazard to B £1,000, and gives to B a promissory note for that sum payable three months after date to B, but not disclosing on its face the nature of the debt. B indorses the note to C, who gives to B valuable consideration for it, not knowing at the time the nature of the original debt. When the note reaches maturity, C sues A, who is thereby compelled to pay the amount. C is then entitled in England, under the 2nd section of the statute 5 and 6 Wm. IV. c. 41, to recover by suit that amount from B as money paid by A for and on account of B. If this were not so, the winner might in every instance, by negotiating the note or bill, or by assigning the mortgage, and concealing from the indorsee or assignee the nature of the transaction for which the note, bill or mortgage was given, wholly defeat the first section of the same statute.

18. In the same relation as the 2nd section of that statute stands to its 1st, does the 4th section of the Bill stand to its 3rd. The 4th section however necessarily includes judgments, decrees and other securities, besides notes, bills and mortgages, in order to conform in this respect to the 3rd section on which it is dependent.

19. There is this important difference between the 2nd section of the statue of William and the 4th section of the Bill, viz., that the 4th section of the Bill is expressly confined to cases in which the bill, note, judgment, &c., or other security has been given to secure the amount of a wager upon the price or value of cotton, opium, or other article of merchandise. This restriction was imposed for the purpose of preventing the 4th section from embracing a wider field of wagers than that over which the 7th and 8th sections extend, and constitutes the only link between the 4th section and those sections. Whether or not the 7th and 8th sections be retained, I perceive no great advantage in preserving this limit in the 4th section.

20. Subject to the last remark, I think that the 3rd and 4th sections, with the few alterations proposed by the Chief Justice, ought to be adopted.

21. The 5th section meets with the unanimous support of the Judges, and therefore needs no remark from me.

22. Before the statute 8 and 9 Vic., c. 109, s. 18, money deposited by two persons in the hands of a stakeholder, subject to the event of a legal wager, could not, nor could any part of it be recovered from him except by the winner (see Emery v. Richards, 14 Meeson and Welsby's Reports 728). But in the case of an illegal wager, either party, even the loser, might (and still may) recover from the stakeholder the money he had deposited, whether the wager or event had been decided or not, provided he demanded the return of his stake before the money had been actually paid over after the event to the winner. Cotton v. Thurland 5 Term Reports 405; Farney v. Bickmore, 4 Taunton's Reports 474, Haslelow v. Jackson, 8 Barnewall and Cresswell's Reports 22; Hodson v. Terrill, 1 Crompton and Meesor' Reports 802. The statute 8 and 9 Vic. (Act XXI. of 1848) declares all wagering and gaming contracts to be void, and prohibits suits upon them, but (it has been decided) does not preclude either party to a wager from recovering the amount of his deposit from the stakeholder if notice to pay it back be given to him before the event has been decided, Farney v. Hickman, 5 Common Bench Reports 71. The 6th section of the Bill has been correctly treated by the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Couch as mainly declaratory of the law above described. The chief purpose of that section is to preserve that state of the law, and to guard against any infringement of it by too wide an interpretation of the 1st section. The 6th section applies however to all wagers uniformly, the rule laid down in Cotton v. Thurland, and the three cases above quoted with it, viz., that either party even the loser, may recover his money at any time before it has been paid over to the winner. The necessity of a countermand has been dispensed with by the 6th section in order to get rid of the difficulty presented by the decision in the case of Gatty v. Field, 9 Queen's Bench Reports 431, that the mere bringing of an action is not a sufficient notice to the stakeholder to prevent him from paying the money over to the winner. A stakeholder or shroff served with process in an action by the loser to recover back his deposit before it has been paid over to the winner, ought I think to be considered as having received if not a formal or technical, at least a substantial countermand, and if, in defiance of it, he pay the money over, such a payment ought not in fairness to be regarded as made on behalf of the loser, but as made at the peril of the depositee. He ought not to be deemed keeper of the conscience as well as keeper of the money of the loser.

23. The 6th section is quite independent of the 7th and 8th sections, and unconnected with them. It is, as has already been seen, restricted to recovery of the deposit before payment of it over to the winner, whereas the 7th and 8th sections provide for the recovery of it even after such a payment has been made.

24. As anticipated in the Statement of the Objects of and Reasons for the Bill and in the 12th paragraph of the Committee's Report, the 7th and 8th sections of the Bill have proved to be the most debatable ground in it. The first six sections may be described, in the aggregate, as supplying a remedy for the defect in Act XXI. of 1848, which Act relates to wagers in general. The 7th and 8th sections however are stringent measures intended to provide a special check for a particular class of gambling (viz. wagering on the price of opium, cotton, and other articles of merchandise) by legislation, which, though far from being unprecedented, is exceptional in English law. [illegible] assuming that to warrant such legislation, especially that contained in the 7th section, a special case ought to be established, I proceed to state some of the facts which may be adduced for that purpose. The extensive system of wagering on the price of opium prevalent in India, and brought to light in suits, which, under appeal, came before the Privy Council in 1848, induced the high tribunal when, through Lord Campbell, delivering in February in that year a reluctant judgment in favour of the plaintiff in one of the suits (4 Moore's Indian Appeals, p. 352,) to suggest that the Legislative Council of India should consider how far it might be conducive to the benefit of British India to introduce into it the provisions in the 18th section of the statute 8 and 9 Victoria c. 109, passed so recently as the year 1845. As to the history of that statute I shall speak hereafter. In June 1848, a petition was presented to the Governor General, signed nearly all the principal European and native merchants of Bombay and by many shroffs, praying that, in conformity with the suggestion of the Privy Council, the English enactment just mentioned should be extended to India "together with such other provisions as might seem advisable to His Lordship in Council for the more effectual suppression of gambling in India." A very [illegible] and faithful description of opium gambling and its demoralising effect on petty traders and poorer classes and its pernicious action upon the legitimate market, is to be found in that petition. Complying with its prayer, the Governor General in Council passed on the 10th October 1848 Act XXI. of 1848, intituled "an Act for avoiding Wagers" and reciting that "it is expedient to discourage gaming and wagering for money" &c. Its 1st section, in substance introduces into India so much of section 18 of the statue 8 and 9 Vic. c. 109 as annuls all agreements by way of gaming or wagering and prohibits suits upon such [illegible] sections, but omits the proviso in that statute, which exempts from its operation "any subscription or contribution or agreement to subscribe or contribute for or toward any plate, purse, or sum of money awarded to the winner or winners of any lawful game, sport, pastime or other exercise," to which exemption I shall presently advert. The 2nd section of Act XXI. of 1848 is founded on the 19th section of the same 8 and 9 Vic., c. 109, and is not of any importance.

Although Act XXI. of 1848 did not extinguish, yet, for several years, it powerfully checked gambling on the price of opium and other merchandise. That Act was not retrospective. Some suits on opium time-bargains or wagers, entered into before the passing of the Act, lingered in the Supreme and other Courts and Privy Council for a few years subsequent to that time, but I have been informed that from 1848 down to 1854, suits on time-bargains, entered into subsequently to the passing of the Act, were unheard of in the Courts of Justice in British India. From that time commencement of 1854 down to 1859, I can, from personal knowledge say, that scarcely one instance (if even one) exists of an action brought in Bombay upon a wagering agreement of a date subsequent to the Act, or upon a contract collateral to such an agreement. In the last mentioned year (1859), however, a shroff brought in the Supreme Court of Bombay upon such collateral contracts, the action mentioned in the Statement of Objects and Reasons for the Bill, and succeeded in obtaining against the loser of several wagering agreements a verdict for brokerage and commission earned in effecting those agreements for him and the money paid to the winners upon them. The Court felt keenly the scandal of being compelled to aid an agent to enforce indirectly wagering transactions, which the law declared to be void, and prevented the principals from enforcing by suit, and saw plainly that such a decision could fail to encourage gambling. That decision laid bare the defects in Act XXI. of 1848, of which the shroffs speedily and extensively availed themselves of it. Many actions similar to that just described, were successfully brought, and gambling upon the price of opium, seeds, gunnies, and above all, since the breaking out of the American war, upon cotton, received a great and immediate stimulus. Annexed to the Report of the Committee (Appendix C) is a copy of an agreement signed by sixty of the leading shroffs in Bombay for the support and regulation of wagering upon cotton from June 1861 to May 1862. It, and a number of similar agreement for the preceding year (which documents I have often seen) have been frequently produced in the Supreme and High Courts of Bombay, and notwithstanding [illegible] of genuine commerce with which these bargains [illegible] the evasion of the Law were by cunning words and [illegible] to be enamelled over by the introduction of clauses relating to earnest money, and the examination, weighing and delivery of cotton, agreements in question have been decided by those Courts to relate to wagering transactions only.* Those decisions stand unreversed and unimpeached. It will be for the Council to say whether persons deserve to be dealt with in a special and stringent manner, who seek to promote this particular kind of gambling, and to frustrate and set at nought an Act of the Legislature of India, passed not only in strict conformity with almost all existing civilised Codes, as I shall presently show, but at the suggestion of the highest legal tribunal having jurisdiction in [illegible] causes, and at the earnest entreaty of the [illegible] of the mercantile community of Bombay. The opinion of the Council be of opinion in the negative, the section of the Bill will be rejected.

25. Mr. Justice Couch has [illegible] the absence of any provision that if the [illegible] agent have been compelled to refund to [illegible], he (the shroff or agent may, if he [illegible] the winner, recover back the [illegible] given him. This omission was intentional [illegible] me occurs in the Betting-Office Act ([illegible] paragraph 30). The purpose of Act XX[illegible] or of the Bill would not be forwarded [illegible] ing this indulgence to an agent or shroff [illegible] is eyes open to the law, promotes and [illegible] effect that which it seeks to extirpate [illegible], the Council deem the 7th section [illegible] pect to savour of an indirect penalty [illegible] shroff, and therefore too severe, a p[illegible] easily added enabling the shroff or [illegible] ink, winner to recompense him. [illegible] be an imprudent and unnec[illegible]on. The shroff or agent may fully [illegible] by not paying over the money to [illegible].

26. The 8th section provides [illegible] his gains by the winner of wag[illegible] upon the price of opium, cotton [illegible] dise. I and the 7th section [illegible] that many of the observations [illegible] are equally so to the other. It [illegible] if the evils attendant upon [illegible] of cotton and other merch[illegible] the upholders of the 7th a[illegible] sent, this species of gambl[illegible] ed by penalties rather than [illegible] it is said, permit the los[illegible] him[illegible] Rethern[illegible] the author of a pamphlet [illegible] a publication creditable alike to [illegible] ability and high-toned morality.

27. The refund clauses (7 and 8) have been preferred to penalties for three reasons:—

1st.—In 1844, a Committee of the House of Commons recommended that wagering should not be subject to penalties.

2nd.—Provisions for a refund appeared likely to be more efficacious than penalties.

3rd.—The successful adoption in the year 1853 by Parliament of a refund clause in order to suppress a particular kind of gambling in England promoted by a special class of persons, namely Betting Office keepers, whose position as active intervenients between gamblers on horse-racing, and as promoters of such gambling, seemed to afford a strong analogy to the position of shroffs during the last five years with respect to persons who wager on the price of merchandise.

28. With reference to the first of those reasons it should be mentioned that Committees of both Houses of Parliament were appointed in 1844, to investigate the law relating to wagering, certain *qui tam* actions having been brought by common informers to recover heavy penalties under the statute 9 Anne, c. 14, sec. 2, against several persons who had violated it by betting more than £10 on horse-races. That section (which is an enactment quite distinct from the 1st section of the same statute already noticed) enabled losers by betting or playing at "cards, dice, tables, or other game or games whatsoever" of £10 or upwards at one sitting or time to recover the same by suit from the winner within three months after payment, and further enacted that, if the loser did not proceed within that time, "it shall and may be lawful to and for any person or persons by any such action or suit, as aforesaid, to sue for and recover the same, and treble the value thereof with costs of suit against such winner or winners as aforesaid; the one moiety thereof to the use of the person or persons that will sue for the same, and the other moiety to the use of the poor of the parish where the offence shall be committed." This section has been appropriately described by Mr. Justice Nares and Mr. Justice Gould as remedial only where the action is brought by the loser, but penal where brought by a common informer. (2 Wm. Blackstone's Reports, 1226.) The 3rd section of that statute compelled the winner to answer upon oath a bill filed for discovery of the sum won by him, thus compelling him contrary to the spirit of British Law to criminate himself. The 6th section is one of those which I have above alluded to as unconstitutional. It enabled Justices of the Peace to cause to be brought before them persons "whom they had just cause to suspect to have no visible estate, profession, or calling, but who for the most part support themselves by gaming, and if such person or persons shall not make it appear to such Justices that the principal part of his or their expenses is not maintained by gaming, that then such Justices shall require of him or them sufficient securities for his or their good behaviour for the space of twelve months, and in default of his or their finding such securities, to commit him or them to the Common Gaol, there to remain until he or they shall find such securities as aforesaid." These provisions were so oppressive, that they defeated themselves and soon became obsolete. I should not omit that the same statute reserved the right of gambling in the Queen's Palaces during her residence there! The temporary statue 7 Vic. c. 3, suspending suits by informers for the abovementioned heavy penalties and the stat. 7 Vic. c. 7, to indemnify witnesses who who might give evidence in that Session before either House of Parliament touching gaming transactions, were passed in March 1844; and, in August 1845, pursuant to the recommendation of those Committees, the stat. 8 and 9 Vic. c. 109, containing twenty-six sections, and intituled "An Act to amend the laws concerning games and wagers" was passed. It repeals part of the stat. 33 Henry VIII. (affecting games of skill), the statute 16 Car. II., and, to the extent already stated in the 8th, 11th and 12th paragraphs of this minute, the stat. 9 Anne, c. 14, and the analogous Irish Acts, and provides penalties (increased subsequently in 1854, by the stat. 17 and 18 Vic. c. 38, to £500) on gaming-house keepers, and facilities for detecting gaming-houses and breaking them open, and for taking into custody all persons found therein, and for the destruction of all tables and instruments of gambling also found there, and makes many other provisions, including section 18 on which Act XXI. of 1848 is founded. Although that section annuls wagering agreements and prohibits suits upon them, it does not declare them to be illegal, or subjects persons who enter into such agreements to penalties. In avoiding the infliction of penalties upon gamblers themselves, Act XXI. of 1848 and this Bill follow the 18th section of the stat. 8 and 9 Vic. c. 109. But in pursuing the same course with respect to shroffs and agents, the tempters to and promoters of wagering on the price of merchandise, a class of gambling much more extensive in its operation upon third persons and therefore more mischievous than betting upon horse-races on ordinary games of chance, the Bill may seem to err on the side of leniency. The statutes 8 and 9 Vic. c. 109, 16 and 17 Vic. c. 119, and 17 and 18 Vic. c. 38, deal out to the tempters to and promoters of betting upon horse-races and on the games carried on in connection therewith, that is to say, to the keepers of betting offices and gaming houses, a different measure of justice in the form of heavy penalties. It is, however, I think desirable not to erect the transactions of shroffs, with regard to wagers on merchandise, into offences, without in the first instance essaying the milder remedy contained in section 7, which will, I fully expect, be effective, so far at least as to put an end to the intervention of shroffs. They are too wise in their generation to engage in dealings which involve, to their knowledge, possible loss, and for which they would not be entitled to recover any remuneration. Already the pendency of the Bill and exposure of their past proceedings have in some measure checked their operations, as the very recent diminution. in the number of actions brought by them in the High Court manifests. On the other hand, during the first four months of this year (1864), issues were settled in 203 actions.* In more than 40 of that number, Act XXI. of 1848 was put forward as a defence, the case of the defendants being that the suits were brought on wagering agreements on the price of merchandise; in which agreements the plaintiffs and defendants were principals. If when those causes come on for trial the defendants, on whom the onus lies, can prove their allegations to be true, Act XXI. of 1848 will be a conclusive defence, and the unsuccessful plaintiffs will probably refrain for some time to come from such wagering. A few such examples have a wide effect. The exclusion of shroffs and commission agents from the field of ligitation will restore and secure to Act XXI. of 1848, its full and legitimate operation.

29. The second reason for perferring refund clauses to penalties is the superiority in efficacy [illegible] refund clauses take from the gambler [illegible] of his wager, but they also afford the Courts of Justice the assistance of the persons most able to supply the necessary information. A common informer, to whom a moiety or even the whole of a penalty is allotted for his pains, would not in most instances possess the books, documents or knowledge of details requisite to ensure a conviction. The parties to the wager, so far from assisting, would omit no effort to thwart him. They would sedulously conceal the facts in order to screen themselves from justice, and were a prosecutor to proceed against one of them alone, he (the prosecutor) could not expect any assistance from the other who, by betraying his companion in vice, would gain no pecuniary or other benefit in recompense for the public odium and expulsion from the betting bazaar which his disinterested support of the law would entail upon him. Of him it could not even be said "*Laudatur et alget.*" Nothing but soliloquy would await him on quitting the witness box. The loser, in order to be induced to incur the unpleasant consequences of putting the law in motion, must be tempted by the opportunity of reinstating himself in the pecuniary position occupied by him before he lost and paid the wager. In recovering what he lost, he merely undoes that which good policy and the Legislature affirm ought never to have been done. It will be said that his motives are sordid and his conduct mean, yet he nevertheless is benefited. The Legislature would neither respect his motives, nor care to benefit him, yet inasmuch as by giving that benefit, it gains its important object, the discouragement of gambling practices of peculiar mischief, and thus benefits society at large, it may well be excused for not only conniving at, but stimulating him to bring his suit. An incidental benefit to an undeserving person is a less evil than the toleration of unlimited gambling on articles of commerce. It is an indisputable proposition that as against an innocent party "no man shall set up his own iniquity as a defence any more than as a cause of action." Per Lord Mansfield, 1 Wm. Blackstone's Rep. 354). Where however a contract or deed is made for an illegal or immoral purpose, a defendant against whom it is sought to be enforced may show the turpitude of both himself and the plaintiff, and a Court of Justice will decline to enforce a contract thus wrongfully entered into. "The objection that a contract is immoral or illegal as between plaintiff and defendant must be a[illegible] very ill in the mouth of the defendant. It is not for his sake, however, that the objection is ever allowed, but is founded in the objection of policy which the defendant has the advantage of, contrary to the real justice general principles [illegible] of, the plaintiff—by accident, if I may so say." Lord Mansfield, I must admit, his (Cowper's Reports, 343) [illegible] remarks to an action brought to [illegible] a contract illegal or immoral, but I submit that if good policy permit a defendant to resist the performance of such a contract, it ought for the same reason, viz. the discouragement of such transactions, permit him to maintain a suit as plaintiff to set aside the contract. (*See* paragraph 32.)

30. The 3rd reason in support of the refund clauses (7 and 8) is the adoption of a similar provision in the statute 16 and 17 Vic. c. 119, section 5, passed in August 1853, for the suppression of betting offices. I would refer to the preamble as showing what Parliament deemed sufficient to warrant the special and, in some sections, highly penal legislation contained in that Act. It runs thus:—"Whereas a kind of gaming has of late sprung up tending to the injury and demoralization of improvident persons by the opening of places called betting houses or offices, and the receiving of money in advance by the owners acting on their behalf, on their promises to pay money on events of horse races and the like contingencies; For the suppression thereof be it enacted, &c." All this might be said with equal truth of the recent application of shroffs' offices to the furtherance of wagering and the receipt of the earnest money for that purpose, substituting for "the events of horse races and the like contingencies," the price of cotton, opium, seeds, gunnies, &c. Betting offices never had a business so flourishing as that of shroffs' offices when they added to their proper vocation of banking the receipt of bets on those commodities. A relaxation in the laws relating to horse racing (see the statutes 33 Henry VIII. c. 9, 13 Geo. II. c. 19, 3 and 4 Vic. c. 5, and the excepting clause at the end of section 18 of the statute 8 and 9 Vic. c. 109) whereby all legal restrictions were removed from that national amusement, gave rise to betting offices, and necessitated their suppression; which was accordingly effected with complete success by the statute just mentioned. That statute is still in full force. The 5th section of it is as follows: "Any money or valuable thing received by any such person aforesaid as a deposit on any bet or as or for the consideration for any such assurance, undertaking, promise, or agreement as aforesaid, shall be deemed to have been received to or for the use of the person from whom the same was received, and such money or valuable thing, or the value thereof, may be recovered accordingly with full costs of suit in any Court of competent jurisdiction." In support of what has been said above in paragraph 24 of this minute, I would observe, in the words of the Committee, that "it is worthy of remark that this power of recovery is by that enactment given to the depositor against the receiver without regard to the possibility of the latter having paid the money over to the winner." (see Report, pragraph 12). Mr. Justice Couch justly lays some stress on the repeal of certain old statutes which contained refund clauses, but those statutes coupled with the refund clauses so many provisions of an impolitic, harsh and unpractical character as to weaken considerably the force of any argument arising from their repeal. Of those statutes one was the 9 Anne, c. 14. (passed in 1710) already above noticed as repealed in 1845 by the stat. 8 and 9 Vic. 109, nevertheless in 1853 the refund clause just quoted was adopted by the same legislature. The other repealed statute was Sir John Barnard's Act 7 Geo. II. c. 8 (relating to stock-jobbing) passed in 1734, and made perpetual by the stat. 10 Geo. II. c. 8. It and the Act which made it perpetual were repealed in 1860 by stat. 23 and 24 Vic. c. 28, which recited that those acts imposed "unnecessary restrictions" on the making of contracts for the sale and transfer of public stocks and securities," and enacted as follows; and no further, "From and after the passing of this Act the said two several Acts before mentioned shall be and the same are hereby repealed." (*See* the Committee's Report, paragraph 12). Sir John Barnard's Act confounded *bonâ fide* transactions with wagering transactions, and subjected persons contracting to sell stock, which they were not possessed of or entitled to at the time of making the contract, to a penalty of £500, and the broker negotiating the contract to a penalty of £100, although the vendor may have fully intended to procure and deliver the stock at the appointed time, which would have been a perfectly legitimate and valid transaction. The intention to deliver at the time of making the contract, although circumstances, for instance a compromise, may subsequently occur, which prevent delivery, takes the contract wholly out of the region of that class of wagers called time-bargains. A contract to deliver an article on a given day at a given price is not what is properly called a time-bargain. A time-bargain is "where there is fictitious sale of goods at a particular price, and an agreement to pay or receive the difference between that price and the price at which the goods shall be on a particular day." (See Lord Campbell's observation to that effect in 4 Moore's Indian Appeals, p 347.) Sir John Barnard's Act inflicted penalties on persons compounding contracts to deliver stock, although the contracts and the intention to procure and deliver may have been perfectly *bonâ fide*. It also (like the stat. 9 Anne) compelled persons to answer upon oath bills in equity preferred against them for discovering any contract or wager and the sum of money or premium paid in respect of it. The excessive severity and the injustice of Sir John Barnard's Act, which really did impose restrictions upon *bonâ fide* contracts and wagers indiscriminately, occasioned its repeal, and the refund clause which it contained and which was alike general in its scope, necessarily shared the fate of the rest of the Act. The stat. 23 and 24 Vic. c. 28, which repealed Sir John Barnard's Act, in no respect repealed or infringed upon the refund clause in the Betting Office Act, or upon the stat. 8 and 9 Vic, c. 109, which annuls wagering agreements and prohibits suits upon them, both of which enactments are still in full force.

31. Mr. Justice Couch notices the general rule of English Law that money paid voluntarily and not under a mistake cannot be recovered. The General rule of the Roman Law was the same (Sanders' Institutes of Justinian, 2nd Edn. p. 479.) The payment was treated as a gift. But the Roman lawgivers, nevertheless, made an exception in the case of money lost by gambling. (*See* below paragraph 33.)

32. In his able minute on the bill Sir Joseph Arnould says "The principle there seems no reason why Courts of Justice should be thus compelled to give an advantage to the losing wagerer over the party through whom and the party with whom he has made his wager. The principle is that Courts of Justice as such know nothing of, have no concern with, wagering contracts at all, or any relations, whether of loss or gain, arising out of them: it would seem to follow that the loser of a wager has no right as such to claim from Courts of Justice, relief from a relation arising out of his own wrongful act, of which relation the Court, as a Court of Justice, cannot in principle be called on to take notice." To the same purport W. F. M. says: "Our objection to it (the enactment contained in sections 7 and 8) is that that gamblers shall have a place in Courts of Justice. These clauses [illegible] an exception in favour of the loser [illegible] gambling bargain." This mode of laying [illegible] the principle constitutes, in my humble opinion, the main fallacy in the argument of Sir Joseph Arnould and of W. F. M. against those clauses. The principle of the Bill is of a higher character than they assume it to be; it is the principle of Act XXI. of 1848, as recited in that Act, namely, that "it is expedient to discourage gaming and wagering for money." That is the carefully expressed intent and sole preamble of Act XXI of 1848. The first line of the Statement of the Objects of and Reasons for the proposed Bill is, "This Bill is intended to aid in carrying into effect the intent of Act XXI. of 1848." Its object is not, nor is that of Act XXI. of 1848, to propound a mere know-nothing doctrine with respect to the vice of gambling. Both measures recognise the existence of an evil and endeavour to counteract it. Some colour of authority may doubtless be found amongst judicial dicta for asserting know-nothingism as the principle on which Courts of Justice ought to act in dealing with gambling contracts. Those dicta however may I think be fairly counted amongst "the subterfuges and contrivances and evasions to which Judges of England long resorted in struggling against the rule" of the Comman law of England that an action may be maintained on a wager, "if it be not against the interest or feelings of third persons, and does not lead to indecent evidence, and is not contrary to public policy," on which subterfuges, &c. Lord Campbell said (4 Moore's Indian Appeals, p. 349) that he looked "with contempt and almost with shame." He also says with regard to the rule of the Common Law just mentioned: "I rejoice that it is at last constitutionally abrogated by the Legislature (see stat. 8 and 9 Vic. c. 109, sec. 18) an event which probably would have happened much sooner without the abortive attempts to accomplish the object by judicial decision." In the majority of instances, but not in all, the know-nothing dicta will be found in cases where attempts have been made to enforce wagering contracts. But when it is sought to apply this so-called principle of non-interference to other actions having reference to gambling transactions, its unsoundness instantly becomes apparent. Does it mean that the eyes of a Court of Justice are too pure to be permitted by the Legislature to behold evil even with a view to its repression? Every one knows that the repression of evil is the cardinal duty of Courts of Justice. The British Legislature has by some score or so of statutes imposed upon legal tribunals the duty of repressing this very vice of gambling. That they are compelled to deal, and that sternly, with the keepers of gaming houses and betting offices by fine and imprisonment, [illegible] Many games are still illegal by statute, such as faro (Pharoah), basset, ace of hearts, hazard, roulette, &c., to which Courts of Justice are compelled to open their eyes and are also required to inflict penalties, not only on the persons who establish, but on those who play at those games.* It will be said, this is criminal, not civil cognisance. To reply, that if the object of the Legislature, whether it contemplate criminal or civil cognisance, be the same, viz., repression of gambling practices, there is nothing but an unwholesome technicality in the attempted distinction. I admit that the mode whereby Act XXI. of 1848 sought "to discourage gaming and wagering for money" was by declaring that "all agreements by way of gaming or wagering shall be null and void," and by directing that "no suit shall be allowed in any Court of Law or Equity for recovering money or any valuable thing alleged to be won on any wager, or entrusted to any person to abide the event of any game on which any wager is made." It is necessary to distinguish between the principle, that is to say, the object of that Act and of the Bill and the modes by which that principle is attempted to be carried out. That distinction has, I would respectfully affirm, been lost sight of in the arguments of Sir Joseph Arnould and some of my other colleagues, and also of W. F. M. against sections 7 and 8. It is obvious that legislation which discourages gaming and wagering for money, cannot be inconsistent with the principle of an Act which prominently sets forth as not only its dominant, but its sole principle, the discouragement of those practices. The mode employed by Act XXI. of 1848 to carry out that principle, though partially effective, has for some time past been inadequate to the discharge of that duty. Additional modes are necessary to enforce the principle of discouragement. Sections 7 and 8 are such, and inasmuch as they are likely to inflict "a heavy blow and great discouragement" upon gaming and wagering for money on the price of opium, cotton and other merchandise, they are in prefect harmony with and do not, as W.F.M. supposes, contradict the principle of the Bill and of Act XXI. of 1848. I am far from forgetting the maxim: *"In pari delicto potior est conditio defendentis."* That is a very proper maxim to apply to either party who seeks to *enforce* an illegal or immoral contract. But howsoever wide a scope Courts of Justice may, in the absence of written Law, give to such maxims, a Legislature is not under any overruling necessity of suffering itself to be led by a short Latin sentence, howsoever venerable, into a course at once feeble and impolitic. The argument that if an action be denied to the winner, justice demands that an action should be likewise denied to the loser, because he ought not to avail himself of his own wrong, will not, in a legislative point of view, bear criticism. There is no analogy between the two actions, on the contrary there is a wide and manifest distinction. The action by the winner, to recover the sum won, is brought to enforce a contract discountenanced and declared null and void by the Law, but the action by the loser, to recover the money paid by him, is brought to annul the performance of the same contract. The former action is an attempt to invoke the aid of the Law in support of a contract which it discountenances, whereas the latter action is in support of the Law, and seeks to restore the contract to the state of nullity which the Law declares to belong to it, and the parties to the position which they occupied before the contract was either entered into or performed. In a word, the winner's action encourages, but the loser's action discourages gaming and wagering for money. He who sought to uphold the performance of a contract into which he had entered, is not visited with any penalty, though deprived of the fruits of that contract, and is in no worse position at the end than he occupied at the commencement of the transaction. It seems impossible to maintain reasonably that he has any solid ground of complaint. In the letter which Sir Joseph Arnould was so kind as to address to myself and which is annexed to the Report of the Committee, there occurs with reference to the 7th and 8th sections of the Bill a felicitously turned passage which I am glad to have unnoticed. It was as follows:—"The man who enters into a gambling contract is (it is conceded) guilty of an immorality, but the man who, having entered into a gambling contract afterwards breaks it to avoid loss, is guilty of a double immorality The State ought not to permit the machinery of Courts of Justice to be employed in order to protect from the consequences of one immorality, a litigant whose only locus standi is a second immorality." Sir Joseph Arnould however approves of Act XXI. of 1848, and of the first five sections of the Bill to amend it. Yet Act XXI. of 1848, (like the stat. 8 and 9. Vic.) sanctions the commission of the second (so-called) immorality.

It authorises the loser although, by entering into the contract, he has committed immorality the first, and so according to the know-nothing doctrine rendered himself unworthy of the notice of Courts of Justice, to commit immorality the second, i. e. to break the contract, by showing that the winner's action has been brought on a wagering agreement. The Court is by Act XXI. of 1848 bound to decree against the winner, who has committed only the first immorality, and in favour of the loser who has broken the contract, which he entered and therefore committed both immoralities. The object of the Legislature, in laying that duty upon the Court under Act XXI. of 1848, was to discourage wagering for money. With the same object sections 7 and 8 of the Bill enable the loser to recover back the money within six months after he has paid it. The only substantial differences between the two enactments in this respect are that the 7th and 8th sections of the Bill give to the loser six months longer than Act XXI. of 1848 gave him, within which he may commit what has been called the second immorality, and the Act invites the loser to effect that second immorality by adopting the passive course of non-payment of his losses; whereas the 7th and 8th sections of the Bill declare that he may commit the second immorality by taking the active course of recovering the amount of those losses if he have already paid them, and up to that time refrained from the commission of the second immorality. The result in both cases is precisely the same, the nullification of the wagering contract which constituted the first immorality. The attainment of that result is thought to be accomplished by Act XXI. of 1848, which measure commands the approbation of Sir Joseph Arnould, W. F. M., and of all my learned colleagues. Either of the above courses, if pursued by the loser, is a breach of the Laws of Honour. One is not a whit more so than the other. It is far however from being axiomatic truth that the Law of the Land or of Morality and that of Honour are made together. That last mentioned Code, Archdeacon Paley describes as "a system of rules constructed by people of fashion and calculated to facilitate their intercourse with one another and for no other purpose." "Again," by men occupied in the pursuit or pleasure and for the mutual conveniency of such men, will be found as might be expected from the character and design of the law-makers to be in most instances favourable to the licentious indulgence of the natural passions. Thus it allows of fornication, adultery, drunkenness, prodigality, duelling, and of revenge in the extreme; and lays no stress upon the virtues opposite to these." By the Law of the Land however the adulterer is in India liable to be dealt with criminally, and in England to be mulcted in civil damages, the disorderly drunkard may be fined or imprisoned, and the duellist is treated as a murderer and may be hanged. So too even before the stat. 8 and 9 Vic. 109, the man who played and lost at hazard or other illegal games was and still is absolved from his contract to pay notwithstanding the Code of Honour to the contrary, and money lent for the purpose of playing at such games could not and cannot be recovered. Stat. 8 and 9 Vic. 109 and Act XXI. of 1848 in open disregard of the same Code relieve all wagerers from liability to discharge their engagements, and last of all, in despite of the proverb that honour should have place amongst thieves, the Law of the Land patronises Queen's Evidence. Reverting from the Code of Honour to that of Morality, it may be doubted whether what has been styled the second immorality is an immorality at all. It seems questionable philosophy to maintain that he who seeks to level a transaction which the law of the land views with such hostility as to declare it to be null and void, is guilty of immoral conduct in making or succeeding in that attempt. If the 8th section of the Bill be adopted, it is clear, that if the renowned French jurist Potheir be right, the loser would not be guilty of any immorality in refusing to perform his engagements. In speaking of "countries in which there is a law in force which gives to losers an action, for the recovery of the sums which they have lost at play against the winners who have received those sums," he says, "In provinces in which there is such a law in force a gaming contract cannot oblige even in the forum of conscience (*même dans le for de la conscience*) losers to pay the sums which they have lost at play, for it is inconsistent that they should be obliged to pay that which the winners should be obliged to restore to them if they had paid it; moreover it is beyond doubt that on the assumption that there is in a country a law which ordains the restitution of what has been gained at play, the gamesters are bound to that restitution in the forum of conscience as well as in the exterior forum; (*in foro exteriori*) for Civil laws bind in both forums those [illegible] persons who are subject to them. Upon this passage the learned editor M. Bugnet (Professeur [illegible] Code Civil a la faculté de droit de [illegible] Paris) observes [illegible] *On ne peut trop le repeter: Les lois civiles obligent dans [illegible] l'un et l'autre for ceux qui y sont sujets.*" It has already been shown that the *locus standi* is proposed to be given to the loser not for his own benefit, but as the most efficient means of discouraging wagering on the price of merchandise.

33. Gaming was esteemed disreputable in Rome and was severely restrained by the Roman Law. An ancient Senatus-consultum prohibits playing for money at any game whatsoever except certain games which involved a laudable exercise of the body and were useful for war (see Pothier vol. 5 Contrat du Jeu. chap. 2, paragraph 39). Justinian, following an ancient Senatus-consult

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE, SATURDAY, AUGUST 13, 1864.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 12TH.

Conyn, Lieutenant F. F., attached 4th Rifles, on leave, from Poona.
McDowall, Assistant Surgeon C., 3rd Light Cavalry, on privilege leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 12TH.

Holland, Major, Staff Corps, on leave, to Deccan.
Shawe, Lieutenant St. J., Royal Horse Artillery, to rejoin, to Kamptee.
Arnott, Lieutenant, Medical Department, on duty, to Poona.

GARRISON ORDER.—AUGUST 12TH.

By Lieut. Colonel Murray, Royal Artillery.

The undermentioned officer has obtained leave of absence:—

Captain A. N. Wilson, Commandant Colaba Sanitarium, from 8th to 17th August, to Poona: Lieutenant Brett, 28th Foot, performing Captain Wilson's duties during his absence.

NAVAL.

GENERAL ORDER.

Bombay 12th Aug.

It is hereby notified for general information, that in suppression of Section XII. paras 6, 7, and 8 of the Indian Navy Pay and Audit Code, as far as relates to the Resident in the Persian Gulf, His Excellency the Governor in Council has been pleased to sanction one uniform rate of Rupees 20 per diem to Commanders of Vessels of the Bombay Marine on account of Table Money for accommodating the Political Residents in the Persian Gulf without restriction to the number of days that functionary is on board.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Ships.	Commanders.	From
12	Nassery	Nacoda	Jeddo July 19.
	General Nichols	White	Bushire July 24.

DEPARTURE.

Aug.	Ship	Commander.	To
12	Hashemy	Lowndes	Moulmein.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Dutch Ship *General Nickels*, from Bushire.—Two Armenians.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Ship *Vesta*, D. McDougall, bound to Calcutta.
Ship *Tartar*, J. Smith, bound to Calcutta.

B.I.S. N. Co.'s Steamer *Kurrachee*, for Kurrachee, began to load yesterday.

DAILY EXPORTS.

Bombay, Friday, 12th August 1864.

London.

Tasmania—374 packages dates, 439 cwt., 1 qr. 14 lbs., Khan Mohamed Hubibbhoy.

Favre—11 bags myre teeth, 14 cwt. 2 qr. 7 lbs., Sewchund Gobindchund; 50 packages coffee, 81 cwt., 2 qs. 14 lbs., 7 chests Herabole, 14 cwt. 1 qr. 16 lbs. Dunjee Canjee.

Liverpool.

Alnasser—66 bales cotton, 231 cwt., Govindass Roguonathdass; 200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Ardaseer Eduljee & Co.; 30 bales wool, 90 cwt., Monajee Jeathia.

Arratoon—37 bales wool, 141 cwt., Hosen Moosa.

City of Aden—50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Sassoon Jacob & Co.; 2 cases sarsaparilla roots, W. & A. Graham & Co.

Fazany Forsyth—500 bales jute, 1,375 cwt., Ticumjee Canjee; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Gullabhoy Khanbhoy; 86 bales cotton, 301 bales cotton, 750 cwt., Cursondass Cursondass & Co.; 2 cases wool, 7 cwt., Vrijurjee Jeathá; 75 cwt., Dhanjee Gocul; 2 bales cotton, 7 cwt., Vrijurjee Jeathá; 75 bales wool, 3 cwt., Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy.

Sterling Light—39 bales cotton, 117 cwt., Maneckchund Madun.

Montrose—100 bales cotton, 368 cwt., Finlay Clark & Co.

Waterloo—200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Eduljee Framjee Cama & Co.; 600 bales cotton, 1,750 cwt., Premchund Roychund; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Muthooradass Vrijurjee; 50 bales cotton, 175 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Muthooradass Vrijurjee; 50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Talia Moraijee; 200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Eduljee & Sapoorjee; 97 bales cotton, 1994 cwt., Premchund Kessowjee.

Senior Prince—61 bales cotton, 145 cwt., Roper Price & Co.; 780 bundles coir yarn, 100 cwt., Soondersdas Mooljee.

Harre.

Adelaide—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Bomanjee & Cursetjee Erany.

Gallic.

Steamer Aden—6 packages candles, 1,440 lbs., Hajee Esmail Noor mouaul; 2 cases sundries, F. D. Parker.

Hongkong.

Steamer Aden—1 box handkerchiefs, 1,040 pieces Sorabjee Rustomjee; 1 case real pearls and photographs, F. D. Parker; 18 chests Mopium, 136 lbs. each, Cursondass Narsingdass & Co.; 30 chests opium, 136 lbs. each, Fazulbhoy Golam Hosen & Co.; 2 boxes silver dollars, John Mohamed Abdool Khaimet.

Steamer To-Sang-Yo—3 chests M. opium, 140 lbs., each, Dadabhoy Sorabjee & Co.; 15 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Mansookhboy Hoosenboy; 18 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Fazulboy Gobhoy Hoosenboy; 81 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Sewjee Nessay & Co.; 2 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Curimbhoy Ebrahim; 6 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Culliandass Jocta.

Shanghai.

Steamer To-Sang-Nesay—3 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Cursetjee Bomanjee & Co.; 8 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Culliandass Jocta; 8 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Edulji Framjee Cama & Co.; 5½ chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Hujeeramull Surdarmull.

Steamer Aden—1 case samples of cretonn, F. D. Parker.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 1¼d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 1¼d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 1¼d.
China	At sight	
Do.	30 days' sight	
Do.	60 Do. do.	
Madras	30 Do. do.	
China	60 Do. do.	

Name	[illegible]	500	13 pr. ct.	180 per cent. pm.
[illegible]	[illegible]	50	.....	7 per cent. pm.
[illegible]	[illegible]	170	.....	142 per cent. pm.
[illegible]	[illegible]	150	.....	45 per cent. pm.
Bombay Bank		1,000	8 do.	212 per cent. pm.
Bombay City Bank		50	.....	71 per cent. pm.
Bombay Presidency Bank		50	.....	34 per cent. pm.
Bombay Joint Stock Corporation		100	.....	10 per cent. pm.
Bombay Trading & Banking Association (Limited)		125	.....	Par.
Broker's Banking Company		100	.....	15 per cent. pm.
Central Bank		250	6 do.	78 per cent. pm.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China		200	5 do.	120 per cent. pm. incldg. n. sh.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China		250	10 do.	210 ex. div.
Commercial Bank		500	6 do.	158 per cent. pm.
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris		200	4½ do.	[nom]. 75 per cent. pm.
East Indian Bank		25	.....	6 per cent. pm.
Financial Association of India		100	.....	45 per cent. pm.
Indian Peninsula London & China Bank		50	.....	6 per cent. pm.
Madras Bank		1,000	12 do.	120 per cent. pm.
Oriental Bank Corporation		250	8 do.	190 per cent. pm.
Royal Bank of India		99	.....	50 per cent. pm.
Press Cos.				
Apollo Press Co		11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 24,000 per sh.
Colaba Press Co		2,700	300 do.	Rs. 5,500 per sh.
Port Press Co		3,000	820 do.	Rs. 12,000 per sh.
Hydraulic Press Co		4,000	350 do.	Rs. 1,500 pm.
Educational Land and Press Company Limited		.....	.....	[illegible]
One whole Share comprising		6,000	430	Rs. 65,000 per share. pm.
1 A Share		6,000	170	
1 B Share		6,000		
4 C Shares		6,000		
2 Freire Press Co's Shares		1,500	.....	
Victoria Land and Press Co		4,000	150 do.	Rs. 26,500 pm.
Bombay Press Company		1,000	.....	Rs. 2,300 pm.
Framjee Cowasjee Patent Press Company		1,500	.....	Rs. 2,000 pm.
Scinde Press Co. Limited (Karrachee)		500	.....	Rs. 700 pm. nml.
Alexandra Press Company Limited (Madras)		500	.....	Par. Nominal.
East India Press Co		450	.....	Par. Nominal.
Railway Cos.				[discount.
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock		216-3-0	pr. ct.	Rs. 10 per cent.
Do. New £20 shares		130-14-6	2½ do.	Rs. 5 discount.
Bombay Baroda & C. I. R. Company		1,000	2½ do.	Par.
Spinning & Weaving Companies.				
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Co		5,000	500 per share.	Rs. 1,000 pm.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co		1,100	.....	Rs. 150 pm.
Manockjee Petit's Spinning & Weaving Co		850	.....	Rs. 60 pm.
Oriental Spinning and Weaving Co		2,500	140 Rs. p. share	Rs. 400 pm.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co		1,500	.....	Rs. 575 pm.
Victoria Spinning Co		5,000	.....	Rs. 2,500 pm.
Coorla Spinning Co		5,000	7½ per cent.	Rs. 800 [nml.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Company		1,000	10 do.	Rs. 325 pm.
Miscellaneous.				
Bombay Reclamation Co		5,000	.....	Rs. 17,000 pm.
Colaba Land Company		10,000	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 60,000 pm.
House and Land Investment Company		900	.....	per whole share. Par.
Bombay Coal Co. and Building Company		150	.....	Par.
Bonded Warehouse		900	.....	Par.
Bombay Shipping Co.		1,500	.....	Rs. 4,000 pm.
Iron Ship Company		1,000	.....	600 discount.
Oriental Ship Owning Association		750	.....	Rs. 100 pm.
Prince of Wales Ship Co.		1,500	.....	Par.
Union Shipping Company Limited		1,000	.....	Par.
Western India Ship Co.		1,000	.....	Rs. 250 pm. nml.
Bombay Gas Company		1,500	20 per cent.	Rs. 900 pm.
Steam Navigation Co.		1,500	.....	Rs. 750 prem.
Treacher & Co. (Limited)		250	12 per cent.	4 per cent. pm. nominal
Gon Coffee Co		250	.....	5 per ct. pm. nml.
Bombay Gas Company		50	.....	
East India Cotton Agency		50	.....	Par. [nml.
Khandesh Spinning Co.		100	.....	9 per cent. pm.
United Mercantile Trading Co. Ld		100	.....	2 discount.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	...	93
Loan 1853-56	...	94½
Loan 1854-55	...	
Loan 1854-55	...	
New Five per Cent. Loan	...	103
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan	...	112

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-3
Bank of England Notes	10-6
Spanish Dollars	2-10
Carolus	2-10
Mexican Dollars	2-10
German Crowns	2-30
Five-Franc Pieces	2-14½
Bar Silver, ounce	2-22
Gold Leaf	10-2
	16-5

SOMNARAYEN NARNARAYEN,

Exchange, Stock, and Share Broker, Fort.

PRICES CURRENT 28th July 1864.

	Per cassity.
COTTON at Colaba	
New Broach and Surat (ready)	Rs. 600 to 610
New Dholleras, (ready)	605 to 615
New Bhownuggur, (ready)	600 to 610
New Oomrawtee	580 to 585
New Dharwar Sawginned	570 to 598
New Barsee and Nuggur	560 to 570
New Veerwal	510 to 515
New Khandeish	512 to 515
New Poratchee	600 to 605
New Scinde	600 to 605
New Mangalore	512 to 515
New Bengalnagore	670 to 680
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,440	
SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish ...at Rs. 6-13 to 6-14 per cwt.	
Rapeseed, Gunseit	7-4.
Gingelly seed, (black and White	33 to 34.
Niger [illegible]	33 to 34.
	27 to 28. Nominal.

" Avec de mauvaises dents jamais femme n'etoit belle,
Avec de jolies dents jamais femme ne'toit laide."
J. J. Rousseau.

MR. ADOLPH GABRIEL,

THE WELL KNOWN DENTIST OF LONDON,

HAS the honour to announce to the Nobility, Gentry and Public of Bombay, that he may be consulted upon all Diseases of the Teeth, daily, from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. at his Office,

No. 9, RAMPART ROW, FORT.

IMPORTANCE OF THE TEETH.

A perfect set of Teeth is indispensable to Nourishment, Health, Beauty and Voice.

AS TO NOURISHMENT,

Because the Food must be thoroughly masticated to be perfectly distributed throughout the system.

AS TO HEALTH,

Because if the mastication is imperfect, the food oppresses the organs of digestion; and if the Teeth are unsound they vitiate the normal secretions of the mouth.

AS TO BEAUTY,

Because imperfect Teeth disfigure the mouth, and also distort the regular outline of the face.

AS TO THE VOICE,

Because the tone and articulation are both damaged by the want of a complete set, and by misplaced or imperfect Teeth.

THE FUNCTIONS OF DENTAL SURGERY ARE:—

Firstly.—To direct the proper growth of the Teeth in youth.

Secondly.—To arrest the progress of decay.

Thirdly.—To reinstate Teeth which have become wanting or imperfect.

EFFICIENCY OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

The inventions of Mr. A. GABRIEL have brought the practice of his profession to so high a degree of perfection, that partial or entire sets of Teeth can be promptly and perfectly adjusted, and in such manner as to be removed and replaced at pleasure; to be worn without the least inconvenience; to present the appearance of natural Teeth of great beauty; and to incapable of any noxious effect upon the mouth.

The operations of extracting, stopping, &c., performed with the utmost care and attention.

CHILDREN'S TEETH REGULATED.

Misfits by other Dentists remodelled at a trifling cost.

AT HOME

DAILY FROM 10 A.M. TO 5 P.M.,

At No. 9, RAMPART ROW, FORT.

ATTENDANCE AT POONA IN THE SEASON AND BY APPOINTMENT.

MR. GABRIEL will be happy to visit Patients at their own residences without extra charge.

All letters requesting attendance should be addressed as above.

References to Patients.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. "
" 3 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. "
" 2 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. "
" 1 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. "
On demand ..... 2s. 0¾d. "
On Scotland ..... do. ..... 1s. 11½d. "
On Ireland ..... do. .....
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta Madras, Ceylon Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Tuticorin.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Fixed Deposits.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months' sight..... 5 per cent.
" 6 " ..... 4 "
" 3 " ..... 3 "

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills on London at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All Letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

Bombay, 4th August 1864. H. J. MARSDEN, Agent.

BANK OF INDIA.—INCORPORATED WITH UNLIMITED LIABILITY UNDER ACT No. XIX. OF 1857 OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.—CAPITAL SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 40,000 SHARES OF Rs. 150 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

HON. A. J. LEWIS, Advocate General, *Chairman.*
WILLIAM COOPER, Esq. RICHARD WILLIS, Esq.
HENRY FORMAN, Esq. LIMJEE MANOCKJEE, Esq.
PEERBHOY CASSUMBHOY, Esq.

London Bankers.

The London Joint stock Bank.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London at the following rates:—

At 6 months' sight..... 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. do.
" 3 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. do.
" 2 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. do.
" 1 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. do.
On demand ..... 2s. 0¾d. do.

DEPOSITS.

Interests will be allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants Loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares, ¼ per cent.

Government or other Securities received for safe custody and Interest or Dividends thereon drawn, free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Orders and Hoondies should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

Bombay, 9th August 1864. JOHN GRAY, Manager.

BROKERS' LOAN, DISCOUNT AND BANKING COMPANY, (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Bank is opened for the transaction of local banking business.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondies, and grants loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

DEPOSITS.

Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on current deposits when not less than Rs. 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless as may be specially arranged.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stocks, and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realized or invested.

On interest or dividend ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to account.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. commission charged.

Hours of business 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
Saturdays ..... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

ARDASEER BOMANJEE, Manager.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and Imperial Decree of 30th July 1852. PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs, 60,000,000 (£1,600,000). RESERVE FUND—Francs 2,293,565 (£371,202). *Head Office*—24, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO., OF LONDON, (Limited); and MESSRS C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

OFFICES—No. 9, RAMPART ROW.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills on the above-mentioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondicherry, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:

On London 6 months' sight..... 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
3 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. "
Sight..... 1s. 11¾d. "
On France 6 months' sight...frs. 2-57 cts. "
3 do. ..... 2-51 " "
Sight..... 2-46 " "

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1,000, nor more than Rs. 50,000. On fixed Deposits at

3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 do. 4 do
12 ditto 5 do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the, undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Bombay, 30th June 1864. T. R. R. DAVISON, Manager.

THE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £500,000 WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £2,000,000 (TWO CRORES OF RUPEES).
CAPITAL CALLED UP £425,000.

HEAD OFFICE—No. 4, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

FRANCIS BOVKETT, Esq., Deputy-Chairman (Messrs. Timothy Wiggin & Co.)
J. A. RUSSELL, Esq. (Messrs. Grey and Coles, London and Grey & Co., Bombay.)
THOMAS CARDWELL, Esq. (Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co., London, and Cardwell, Parsons & Co., Bombay).
CHARLES A. FEARON ESQ. (Messrs. Fearon & Co., London, and late of Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co., China).
WILLIAM MAITLAND, Esq., (Messrs. McKellop Stewart & Co., Calcutta).
General Manager.—Harry John, Esq.
Bankers.—The Bank of England and the London Joint Stock Bank.
Agents in Scotland.—The British Linen Company.
Agents in Ireland.—The National Bank.
Brokers.—Messrs. Foster and Braithwaite.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Freshfields and Newman.
Auditors.—Messrs. Coleman Turquand Youngs & Co.

Agencies and Branches of the Bank are being organised at Calcutta, Singapore, Ceylon, Hongkong and Shanghai.

PROMOTERS IN BOMBAY.

The Hon. MICHAEL H. SCOTT (Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co.)
ROBERT HANNAY, Esq. (Messrs. Grey & Co.)
COWASJEE JEHANGHIR, Esq.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Temporary Offices.—No. 3, Rampart Row, (next to the Bank of Bombay.)

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank, London, at the following rates of Exchange:—

6 months' sight ..... 2s. 0¾d.
4 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d.
3 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d.
2 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d.
1 month's do. ..... 2s. 0¾d.
Demand ..... 1s. 11¾d.

On Ireland and Scotland..... 1s. 11¾d.

The Bank will also be prepared shortly to grant Drafts and Letters of Credit on other places in India, China and the East, where Branches and Agencies are in the course of being established, also to purchase or collect Bills on the same places.

DEPOSIT.

Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.

On fixed Deposits for 3 months certain ..... 3 per cent.
" 12 " ..... 5 " "

No Interest will be allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000 nor above Rs. 50,000 *unless by special arrangement.*

COMMISSION AND AGENCY BUSINESS.

Customers may deposit with the Corporation for safe custody, free of charge, Government and other Securities and Bank and other Shares and Certificates.

Interest or Dividends will be collected on the same, also free of charge, if remitted to Europe in the Bank's Bills; otherwise a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On sales or purchases of Government and other Securities ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

MOMRADEVI OFFICE.

For the convenience of the Banks' Customers a sub-office has been opened at Mombadevi in the Native Bazaar under the charge of Mr. Govind Balcrustna, for the transaction of local Banking business.

By order of the Directors,
Bombay, 22nd July 1864. ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.

INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON, AND CHINA BANK (LIMITED.)

ધી ઇન્ડીઅન પેનીનસુલા લંડન એંડ ચાઇના બેંક (લીમીટેડ.)

ધિ ইন্ডিয়ন পেনিনসুলা লন্ডন বেঙ্ক লাছটা (লীমিটেড.)

Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.

Solicitor.

W. H. CRAWFORD, Esq.

London Bankers.

The Union Bank of London.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank will shortly be prepared to grant Bills of Exchange on London.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise arranged for.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on deposits subject to

3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per annum.
6 " " " 5 " "
12 " " " 6 " "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 500 or above Rs. 50,000 unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES AND DISCOUNT.

The Bank advances Money on Bullion, Land, Houses, Government Securities, Shares and Merchandize, and discounts approved Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government or other Securities and receives the same for safe custody, and the realization of Interest or Dividends on the following terms:—

On purchase or sale, ¼ per cent.

On drawing interest or dividends, ¼ per cent.

On delivering Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank or by letter to the Manager.

Hours of business.....10 A. M. to 3-30 P. M.
Saturdays ..... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,

Bombay, 11th August 1864. ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.—

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING. PAID-UP CAPITAL SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND. RESERVE ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND.

OFFICES IN INDIA.

Calcutta, Madras, Sholapore, Surat, Ahmedabad, and Indore.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum
Do. 6 " " 4 " "
Do. 12 " " 5 " "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
Do. at 4 do. 2s. 0¾d. do.
Do. at 3 do. 1s. 11¾d. do.
Do. at 2 do. 1s. 11¾d. do.
Do. at 1 do. 1s. 11¾d. do.
Do. on Demand do. 1s. 11¾d. do.
Scotland and Ireland do. 1s. 11¾d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereof being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. commission.

Circular Notes payable at Europe..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe.....

Drafts on *the Bank of England, on Scotland or Ireland* are issued payable on demand only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever purchasing the Bank's Bills on Europe, request to be furnished with the name and address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *As all instances where a Bill is required to be drawn in favour of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool or Manchester, and will also purchase or grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hong Kong or Shanghai.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per ct. per ann.
Do. 6 do. do. 5½ do. do.
Do. 4 do. do. 5 do. do.
Do. 3 do. do. 4½ do. do.
Do. 2 do. do. 4 do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any time afterwards. If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000 are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. below the Bank Rate, but any minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft, free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed

"*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay,*"

W. F. WESCHE, Manager.

Bombay, 16th June 1864.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK (LIMITED.)—*Incorporated by Royal Charter*—ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1855.

Head Office..... LONDON. | Branch Office..... EDINBURGH.

BRANCHES IN INDIA—CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, AND KURRACHEE—BRANCHES IN CHINA—SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG.—BRANCH IN NEW SOUTH WALES—SYDNEY.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight ..... 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. do.
" 3 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. do.
" 2 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. do.
" 1 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. do.
" On Demand ..... 2s. 0¾d. do.
Circular Notes ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current, Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.
2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

The notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly he Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge and realizes the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank realizes Drafts or Hoondies payable in the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent, if to a lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra United Service Bank (Limited,) Bombay,*" and to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to him.

Hours of business from 10 to 3
Saturdays..... 10 to 1

Bombay, 3rd August 1864. E. A. FLINDERS, Manager.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857,* CAPITAL SIXTY LAKHS OF RUPEES IN 30,000 SHARES OF Rs. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

ANDREW GRANT, Esq., *Chairman.* | BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE CAMA, Esq.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq.
J. E. GRIMM, Esq. | KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.

Auditors.

ALEX. STEWART, Esq. | JAMES BEVIS, Esq.

London Bankers.

THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. 2s. 0¾d. "
" 3 do. 2s. 0¾d. "
" 2 do. 2s. 0¾d. "
" 1 do. 1s. 11¾d. "
" On demand do. 1s. 11¾d. "

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad, Surat and Belgaum.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed, "Pay to the Royal Bank of India, or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interests allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 do. 4 do. do.
Do. 6 do. 5 do. do.
Do. 12 do. 6 do. do.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

Bombay, 30th July 1864. J. GORDON, Manager.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.—PAID-UP CAPITAL—£644,000.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

London Bankers. { The Bank of England. / The City Bank.

*Branches and